Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 65 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 16, 1920. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDO CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
20th March ..	Devanha ..	8092
21st " ..	Bremen ..	11,440 extra.
27th " ..	Morea* ..	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April ..	Kashmir ..	8841
4th " ..	Kalyan ..	8987
17th " ..	Manora ..	7888
24th " ..	Khiva† ..	947
1st May ..	Sardhana ..	6580

The MANORA is fitted with Third Class accommodation for Gentlemen in Ten and Twelve berthed Cabins. The Single Fare to London is £30.

† The KHIVA is fully booked with passengers from China and will have no accommodation for Passengers from India.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyage at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March ..	Dilwara ..	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	St amers	—
28th March ..	Karapara ..	East and South Africa;
15th " ..	Lightning ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
15 ..	Linga ..	Karachi via Kath. Por.
16 ..	Chakla ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Somedono Maru	T.Miyamri	5145	14th Mar.	18th Mar.
Koyei Maru		4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar
Totomi Maru	S. Akiyoshi	3356	25th Mar.	8th April

For Freight apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai zumi	29th Feb	15th Mar	Japan
Shingo Maru	S Ishly ama	11h Mar.	21rd "	"
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	5th Apl.	"
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	16th Mar.	26th Mar	"
Kasado Maru	S Kawada	23rd Mar	1st Apl	"
Kofuku Maru	N, Waka fuku	5 h Apl	6th Apll	"
Saigon Maru	S Kondo	16th Apl.	22nd Apl	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Fort, Bombay.
Ajam Building, Ballard Road,

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
10th April 1920.
8th June 1920

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co., Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld., Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic address "Jala;
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
London Office—
2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ..£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt o application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PUR CHASED on the principal commercial cen tres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.

C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggre gate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	60,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special ar rangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital .....Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital .....Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund .....Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honololu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soura beya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	9	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..	..	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	..	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds		Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd., (Bharat Building), Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
251, HORNBY ROAD.
Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.
Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST
It will repay you to send for a copy!

Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life office in India.

HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Estd. 1891.

Head Office: 309½ Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co., 2, Chowringhee CALCUTTA.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' HAT.
IN THE LATEST SHAPES AND DESIGNS

Jockey Hats ..	at Rs.	15	0	0	each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0	,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0	,,
Tameshanta Hats ..	at Rs. 10 & ,,	12	8	0	,,

AHMED E ESAALI.
MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 479.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS
Admission Free.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

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THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.

Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

The Event of the Season
Commencing Saturday 20th March
Commencing Saturday 20th March
at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company 1920
A well Selected Company
of
First Class Artistes
presenting the
LATEST LONDON SUCCESSES.

Saturday March, 20th at 9-30 p.m.
Matinee Sunday 21st March,
at 5-30 p.m.

"Nothing but The Truth"

The record success from the Savoy Theatre.

Monday 22nd March at 9-30 p. m.
Tuesday 23rd March at 9-30 p. m.

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

The Sparkling Comedy.
Booking at Rose & Co.
NOTE:—Seats Booked for the 18th and 19th March may be transferred or money refunded.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-night at 9-30 p.m.
in aid of
CHILDREN'S WELFARE FUND.
Under the distinguished Patronage of their
Excellencies The Governor & Lady Lloyd.
To-night Tuesday & To-morrow Wednesday,
March 16th & 17th
AT 9-30 p. m.
TWO PLAYS
By
GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
"How he Lied to Her Husband"
And
"A Man of Destiny"
PLAYED BY BOMBAY AMATEURS
Prices as Usual
Plan and Tickets at
S. ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!
Virginia Pearson
the Velvet-Eyed Lady of the Screen in a screamingly funny dramatic farce-comedy entitled
Impossible Catherine
enty of Drama—
Plenty of Farce—
Plenty of Comedy—
Virginia Pearson
Playing a Devil-may-care, Up-to-date, "Down-with-man," "Marriage abolishing" young female of Impossible Ideas in
Impossible Catherine
A purposely impossibly story, dealing with impossible situations, with a perfectly impossible heroine and an impossible perfect hero. That's "Impossible Catherine" in a nutshell.
COME ALONG IN TO-NIGHT
WHERE HOPE'LL BE ROOM FOR YOU.
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
LUKE—"Don't Shove." COMIC
Valley of Isere (Coloured film)
Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

Rendezvous of the Cultured.
To-day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.
Wed., Thurs. & Fri. at 6-30 p.m.
The seven-reel FOX photoplay
"When a Man Sees Red."

A sailor is attracted by a girl known as "The Painted Lady". She tells him she is not the sort of a girl for him. "The Painted Lady" falls into the snares of a sea captain. She repulses him. Mad with rage, the captain tries to sell her to the highest bidder. The sailor arrives on the scene and saves the girl and marries her.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Price: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

TO-MORROW
First appearance in Bombay of the
FANTASTICS
A CLEVER COMBINATION OF HUMOUR, SONG & DANCE PRESENTED IN AN UNCONVENTIONAL MANNER.
No. 1 Programme
To-morrow & Thursday.
COMPLETE CHANGE ON FRIDAY.
Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Plan at S. Rose & Co.

A MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
by the Middle of April
THE RUSSIAN GRAND OPERA COY.
THE BIGGEST OPERA COY. EVER BROUGHT OUT TO INDIA.
BOX PLAN WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

A GRAND INDIAN MUSICAL RECITAL
to be given by
THE
FAMOUS INDIAN ORCHESTRA
from
THE BARODA STATE,
on Wednesday the 17th. March.
Two Performances only 5-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Childrens Matinee!!!
Childrens Matinee!!!
5-30 to 7 p. m.
at the
SIR CAWASJI JEHANGIR PUBLIC HALL.
(Freeman Thomas Hospital)
Under the distinguished patronage of
Lady Tata
A MUSICAL TREAT
for
"INDIANS and EUROPEANS"
An Opportunity not to be missed.
Prices of Admission.
Matinee Children and Teachers accompanying them Eight Annas Each.
Parents accompanying children Rs. 2.
Night Performance. Rs 3/- 2/- and 1/-
Children Half Price.
Booking at Messrs S. ROSE & CO. and the Hall.

WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Inlispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-4. Liberal Commission to Agents and Book sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, 56, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

Please note the change of Time To-day at 6, 8, and 10 p. m.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FILM VERSION OF THE WORLD'S GREASTEST EPIC MASTERPIECE.

'MAHABHARATA'

The Colossal Epic of the BHARATA Nation A Poem of 90,000 Couplets Read and Known by all Hindus, The Most Artistic and Beautiful Production in the INDIAN CINEMA WORLD 8,000 feet in the length

Come & See
The Tale of Ancient Hindu Greatness, Might and Civilisation from Your very own Sacred Epic

The Burning of the Lac Palace Duryodhan's Wrath and Revenage.
Sree Krishna, the Divine

Produced under the Most Skilful Direction and Supervision by a large and skilful Company of Rich Scenery, Gorgeous Settings, Glorious Story.

Tragedy in Sahara

DRAMA OF A WOMAN WHO WHIPPED A DEVIL IN HERSELF.

Darling of Parisian stage married and mother of a child beguiled by a Russian Baron in the Desert of

"SAHARA"

FUGITIVE WIFE FINDS HER HUSBAND AS A BAGGER IN CAIRO STREET.

Love she threw away.
Found more precious by another.
Charming Egyptian Sceneries.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT!!

GLOBE CINEMA,

SANDHURST ROAD.
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Messrs. K. D. & Brothers present to-night
"ALADDIN"
AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
(First Week—Opening Chapters—5,000 feet,) going full strong amidst enthusiastic approbation of hundreds every Show.
Packed houses greet the tiny sweet Kiddies of William Fox, who has added another plume to his cap by the Screen Representation of this immortal age-sold Story of the "Araiban Nights."
"ALADDIN"
AND THE WONDERFUL "LAMP"
is a sister Film to Cleopatra and to "A Daughter of the Gods," It is one of those rare and unique Million-Dollar Super-Pictures, which only the brain and the resources of William Fox can produce.

"WEST-END CINEMA"

(New Churney Road)
is ringing these three days past with peals of laughter and thunders of applause
A Scenic Film and a Comedy in the Programme.
Four Shows To-night: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

The Popular Picture Rendezvous **Cinema Majestic**

Offers this week the first instalment of the
THUNDERING VITAGRAPH SERIAL
THE **Woman** IN THE **Web**
Featuring HEDDA NOVA AND J. FRANK GLENDON
See this Thriller full of Action—Force—Pep—Power—Punch —and—Suspence.
Four Shows daily—5-15. 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
"The Frock Coated Man."
Who is? The Story leaves you guessing all the way. This a Tale of
MYSTERY, HUMOUR & ROMANCE.
Puzzle—Find the Count. For the Count tne puzzles is—Fined the Lady.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Great Tale of a Man with a Past and of Sweet Innocence!
SIR ARTHUR PINERO'S
"The Gay Lord Quex"
In 5 Reels
(A MAN OF "AFFAIRS")
A virile adaptation of the most thundering stage success of modern times.
Featuring
"Miss IRENE VANBRUGH"
Sweet Innocence

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING SATURDAY
20th March at 9-30 p. m,
AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION.
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary force in France.
Photographed on the Western front and described by
Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,
B.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.
The MAN who actually faced death to take the FILM
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
The Greatest of All War Films.

THE EMPIRE.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, March 20th, 1920.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of and in the Presence of
Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd.
AN EXCEPTIONAL ATTRACTION
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
Depicting the
Work of the Indian Expeditionary Force in France.
Photographed on the Western Front and Described by,
Dr. H. D. GIRDWOOD,
B.A., LL.D., F.R.G.S.
The man who actually faced death to take the Film
WITH THE
"Empire's Fighters"
The Greatest of All War Films.

— MANILA ROPES —

JUTE, LOG, RAT, HOUSE & MARLINE.
TARRED SPUN YARN AND HEMP ROPES.
WIRE ROPES
50, Churchgate Street, Fort.
— CLUBWALLA & Co.—

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

Kashmiri Shawl, Malida, Paltoo, Pashmina, Chogha, Comfortors, Blankets &c., &c.
Price List Free.
Amirchand & Son,
General Shawl Merchants,
LAHORE.

ARE YOU **IN INDIA** ARE YOU

Through means of the renowned Bhargava's
HEALTH of INDIA
India's Leading Salt

You can always keep yourself in condition, healthy, hearty, full of life, free from all stomach troubles and disorders and also from the most serious diseases due to the Impurity of Bood. This Salt is prepared from the pure Indian vegetables and herbs and can be used with the utmost confidence for the
CLIMATE of INDIA
Health of India' is a certain and absolutely safe cure for Constipation, Indigestion, Hearturn, Headache, Stomach Disorders, Impure Blood, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Cholera, Loss of Appetite, Cough, and Asthuma, General Debility and Monthly Disorders peculiar to Females.
Price Rs. 5 per bottle of 700 doses.
" " 1 " 100 "
Hundreds have Already Tried—
WHY NOT YOU?
Order from:
The Manager,
'HEALTH OF INDIA' OFFICE,
BENARES CITY.

FOR SALE.
LATHES & MACHINE TOOLS.
6' Centre, 6' feet bed. 10" Centre 10' feet & 12' feet bed, Heavy Pattern, Hollow Spindle Shaping Machine. Iron-Rod Cutting, Hack-Saws, Punching, Screwing and other MACHINE TOOLS.
Write to:—
JAVERI & CO.,
Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUGMOHANDAS RUGNATHDAS & CO,
Goldsmiths and Jewellers,
849-53, Shaik Memon St., Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Sonachandi."
Tele. No. 949.
Parcels of goldrefunded always at market rate on return of article bought of us

HERON'S EAU DE COLOGNE
Lavender and Hair Douche—once tried always needed. Tooth Powder kills germs of dental decay in 30 seconds.

TRY ONCE.
THE HERON CHEMICAL WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1908.
Khotachi Wadi, Girgaon, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'.
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, generate debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

ACHES.
IN THE CHEST
Pain in the chest is a result of congestion, which in turn has been caused by a cough or bronchitis.
RUB ON THE CHEST
Odnas
CYPRESS SALVE
(rub it on and rub out the pain)
for quick relief—mighty quick.
Rs. 1-4-0 F. by post free
Anglo-IndianDrug&Ch. Co.
155St. Memon St. Market, BOMBAY

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on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO-MORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.). Come and inspect our Showrooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things, prices of which are marked or you can place your offer with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners, MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater runsbout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TYPIST at once for copying work. Apply Box No. 244, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9466

WANTED.—Fast SHORTHAND-TYPIST and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for Mill office. B.A. preferred. Apply Box No. 242, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9446

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9281

WANTED—An Urdu knowing MUSALMAN UNDERGRADUATE for Social Work. Apply sharp stating qualifications and enclosing copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Social Service League, Girgaum. 9292

LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST required by European firm for secretarial work, salary according to ability. Must have experience. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 9307

WANTED—MAHOMEDAN GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES for Govt. Education Department. Salaries Rs. 60 and Rs. 40 respectively. Apply to Box No. 243, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9447

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with good speed to join on Duty immediately. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 237, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9437

WANTED—A thoroughly reliable and honest COMPOUNDER. Knowledge of English essential and preferably one who has worked in a Chemist's establishment. Apply in person with testimonials to Messrs. ELLIS and Co., Colaba. 9440

WANTED.

FURST CLASS PASSAGE to England required by married couple by Steamer leaving last week in April or up to middle May. Premium offered. Apply stating terms to SAMUEL FITZE and Co., Ltd., Bank Street, Bombay. 9435

WANTED—A good AIRY BUNGALOW on Colaba, Byculla Club Road or Walkeshwar at Rs. 300 to Rs. 400. Apply HAFIZ KHANBHAI MULLA ABDULALLI, 152/156, Nagdevi Street. 9392

FOR SALE,

FOR SALE—Brand New Overlands Model 4 and Maxwel both from stock. Prices reasonable. Apply sharp SUNDERDAS & CO., Post Box 292, Bombay. 9467

USE PARABAULDIN'S METAL POLISH Agents wanted. For rates and samples apply to PARABAULDIN & Co., Tribhuwan Road, Bombay, 4. 7820

FOR SALE.—One commodious English PHAITON in nice conditions. Inquire Messrs. ANANTA GANESH & SONS., Thakurdwar, Girgaum Road. Price very moderate. 9355

WE have got to offer Soap, Candle, Box, Glass Bottles and Jars. Zinc, Wire Nails, Cotter Pins, Paints, Cotton Waste preparing Plants complete Cotton Mill, etc. from America. Write to ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 9456

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ, Charni Road Station. 9273

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality, and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium.

Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS, Managing Agents.

8332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN, Controller (Sales).

Board of Industries and Munitions.
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9605

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, rheumatism, and uric acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—

Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—

F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay.
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 22nd day of March, 1920 for

I. Annual Repairs to Trust Properties and Petty Repairs generally and
II. Supply of Petty Stores during the year 1920-1921.

Forms of Tender, Specification, etc., may on payment of Rs. 5 each for items I and II be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 for item No. I and Rs. 1,000 for item No. II to be paid to the Engineer of the Board in cash and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

The Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) J. F. WATSON,
A.M.I.C.E.,
Trust Engineer.

Engineer's Office,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,
11-3-20. 9389

BALLARD ESTATE.

BUILDING SITES.

To be leased.

THE TRUSTEES of the Port of Bombay invite SEALED TENDERS for taking up leases of the remaining Plots on this Estate, viz.:—

Plot No.	Area.	Road.
31	1057 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
32	704 sq. yds.	New Road.
33	1044 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
34	704 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
35	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
36	729 sq. yds.	Sprott Road.
37	1011 sq. yds.	Graham Road.
38	1644 sq. yds.	Nicol Road.
39	1011 sq. yds.	New Road.

Leases will be granted to approved applicants on the Standard Form as adopted for this Estate and will be for 99 years from 1st May 1920, including 2 years free Building Time.

Only first class Buildings of an approved design and construction in conformity with the general lay out of this Estate will be permitted; such buildings to be used for the purposes of Hotels, Shops or Offices.

Tenders will only be accepted on Forms to be obtained from the Traffic Manager and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be returned if Tender is not accepted.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender. All Tenders must be in sealed envelopes marked Ballard Estate Plots and be in the hands of the TRAFFIC MANAGER by 12 noon (S. T.), on MONDAY, 29th March, 1920.

Standard Plans and Elevation of Buildings and draft Lease may be inspected at the Secretary's Office, Ballard Road, or at the Office of the Traffic Manager, where full particulars and conditions may be obtained.

F. H. TAYLOR,
Traffic Manager,
Bombay Port Trust.

Offices: Princes and Victoria Docks, Bombay. 9130

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SIMPLEX MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Simplex Mills Company, Limited, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of March, 1920, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—

(a) The following article shall be substituted for article 81.

"81. Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India) Ld. shall be entitled to have one nominee on the Directorate of the Company. The said nominee and each of his successors in office appointed under this clause shall be called the ex-officio director. The ex-officio director shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by the said Allen Bros. Co., (India) Ld. and accordingly he shall not be bound to retire by rotation or be subject to caluses 90, 91 or 95 hereof. As and whenever the ex-officio director vacates office, whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise, the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India) Ld. may appoint another director in his place. The ex-officio director shall not require any qualification. The ex-officio director may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office."

(b) The following article shall be substituted for article 109:

"109. Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ld. and their successors and assigns shall be the Agents of the Company in the place and stead of the firm of Messrs. D. M. Wadia & Company as and from the 1st day of February 1920 for the unexpired portion of the term of thirty years commencing from the 6th day of November 1912 subsisting under the Agreement dated the 25th day of November 1913 and made between the Company of the one part, and the said D. M. Wadia & Company, of the other part, upon terms similar to those contained in the said Agreement; and the Board is hereby authorised to enter into an Agreement with the said Allen Bros. & Co. (India) Ld. as per copy annexed hereto and marked "A."

(c) Article 110 shall be cancelled.

Should the resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting, and such Meeting will be held on Monday the 12th day of April 1920 at the same time and place, for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

The Draft Agreement referred to in cl. (b) of the above resolution will be open to the inspection of the members at the registered office of the Company during business hours.

By order of the Board,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (India) LD.
Agents.

Canada Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
The 15th day of March, 1920. 9461

NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ASIATIC SEAMEN'S UNION was held on 14th instant in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall to consider what steps should be taken to allay the discontent caused by seamen being selected for service out of turn and not according to priority of registration as agreed upon. Mr. Mazarello, the President, explained to the men what he had done, and that he and Mr. Torcato had sent a petition to Government humbly praying that licenses to work as Shipping Brokers may be granted to them. He also explained to the meeting that he had an interview with the Deputy Commissioner of Police who had given him a sympathetic hearing, and had promised him help provided the men would not resort to violent methods. The men were reassured and dispersed after passing the following resolutions:—

1. The Procuradores of the various clubs in Bombay should be requested to send a list of members from time to time as the Union called for it in order to enable the Union to ascertain the number of men gone on service and those left in Bombay unemployed. This was proposed by Mr. Torcato seconded by Mr. De Souza and carried unanimously
2. As the Shipping Master had recently issued orders that employment should be given to such seamen only as registered their names in the Shipping office it was resolved to avoid trouble and misunderstanding that all men should be permitted to register their names in the Shipping Office but in the order of priority in which they are registered in the register maintained in accordance with the arrangement arrived at in the Shipping Master's office on 10th of July, 1919.

By Order,
F. H. DE SOUZA,
Acting Secretary.

15, Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road. 9462

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE last day fixed by the Board of Directors for payment of Allotment Money is Monday, the 22nd instant.

NOTICE is hereby given if the money is not paid on or before the date mentioned interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged and the shares shall be liable to forfeiture.

BISHESHWERNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Ag. Secretary.

7, Murzban Road, Fort,
Bombay, 12-3-1920. 9427

WANTED.

A DRAFTSMAN on salary of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 75. The man should be thoroughly acquainted with road and building works with an experience of not less than 5 years in any of the Divisional Office. He must be a passed Sub-Overseer from any of the recognized institutions of a certified draftsman from J. J. School of Arts, Bombay. The post is permanent and pensionable on an approved service.

(Sd.) A. R. PIMPRIKER,
Vice Chairman,
District Board Buldana (Berar)).

9428

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

WANTED—Hindoo or Parsee, experienced in law, trade business and correspondence, to bring reports of all merchants in Bombay. Salary more than Rs. 100 according qualifications. See personally with testimonials SETH NANDRAMDAS HIRANAND, opposite Nagdevi. 9443

BUSINESS NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that the undersigned is no longer in the employ of Messrs. Thacker's Directories, Ltd., Calcutta, and that he is now open for engagement. Please address enquiries, c/o Dr. F. NORONHA M.B., C.M., 6, Lal Bagh Road, Bangalore City,

B. A. D'SOUZA,
formerly of Thacker's Directories, Ltd.,
Calcutta.

Bangalore, dated 10th March, 1920. 9433

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 9879 in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of VINAYAK WAMAN GODBOLE has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of this share should be notified within one month to the registered Offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co
9453 Agents.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of materials for the year 1920-21 will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on TUESDAY, the 23rd day of March, 1920.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 13th March, 1920. 9468

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT, 1920.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT this year will commence during the first week in April.

Entries close on SATURDAY, 27th March, 1920.

Drawing will take place at the Bombay Gymkhana on TUESDAY, the 30th March, 1920, at 6-30 p.m., and all Teams are invited to send a representative.

Entrance Fee, Rs. 25.

The Winners are entitled to hold the Aga Khan Cup and the Runners-up the Smith Challenge Shield for one year in India.

Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.

With a view to minimising expense and delay to up-country Teams owing to a prolonged stay in Bombay while the earlier stages of the Tournament are in progress, the first round will be played off by Local Teams only, all up-country entries being treated as byes in this round.

Rules, 1916-1917.

Entries should be sent in as soon as possible to THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Aga Khan Hockey Tournament.

Bombay Gymkhana,
Bombay, 13th March, 1920. 9454

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHAL SAYANNA has contracted to sell to our client Mr. VITHALDAS BHAWANIDAS, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to or upon the said land, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, or to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the undersigned at their offices within the Fort, at 135, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay, or that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard for such claim, if any, and that the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All those four several pieces or parcels of land or ground now formed into one and admeasuring 1114 square yards or thereabouts of which 693 square yards are of Pension and Tax tenure (now redeemed) and 421 square yards are leasehold land belonging to the Improvement Trust, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 214, 373, 1643, 2249, New No. D. L., Old Survey No. 27, and New Survey No. 5a, 6a, 7402, and by the Improvement Trust as Plot No. 88, Sandhurst Road East Estate, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward Nos. 1843 (1-2) and 1843 (2B) and Street Nos. 2 and 3B and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Annant Shivaji Desai Topiwalla, on or towards the West by the property of Dr. M. E. Sethna, on or towards the North by the property of Tulsidas Tejpal and on or towards the South by the Sandhurst Road and all which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1920.

TYEBJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

9458

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Re Estate of KHANOOBAI, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai ..... Deceased.

UNDER instructions from our clients, the Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHAI CURRIMBHAI EBRAHIM, Mr. M. A. JINNAH and Mr. ARDESHIR MERWANJI MADAN, Executors of the Will of Khanoobai, widow of Noor Mahomed Jairajbhai Pirbhai, deceased, late of Bombay, Khoja, who died at Bombay on the 10th day of November, 1913, notice is hereby given that any person being creditors of or otherwise having any claim upon or against the said Estate, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executors at their office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, in writing their names, addresses and particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said offices on or before the 1st day of April, 1920, as after that date the said Executors will proceed to administer the assets of the said deceased in the hands having regard only to the claims of which the said Executors shall have notice as aforesaid and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons owing monies to the Estate of the said deceased or possessing any property belonging to the said Estate or otherwise liable to the said Estate in any way, are hereby required to pay such sums and deliver such property to the Executors of the said deceased and to make good to the Executors their liabilities to the said Estate.

Dated this 15th day of March, 1920.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON,
Attorneys for the Executors.

9460

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai NANGI, widow of PANDIT KISHANLAL SHRIDHAR and JANARPRASAD HURAM, the receiver of the Estate of the said late Pandit Kishanlal Shridhar, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell to Pandit Shivdularo Ramlal, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant and the said Pandit Shivdulare Ramlal has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim into or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease, gift, trust, inheritance, bequest, possesion, lien easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 79, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ABOVEMENTIONED PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of vacant paddy field or land of the redeemed Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Kammawalla Matunga Dadar, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, admeasuring 1,177 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82 New No. 3620, New Survey No. 2/1375 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4001 and Street No. 382 and bounded on the North and West by the lands belonging to the Church of Saint Salvacos on the South by the land of J. M. De Mello and on the East by the Tulsi Water Pipe.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1920.

MALVI, MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.,
9451 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bales of coir mattings, case of bangles, bundle of old clothing, casks of red lead, bundles of papers, cases of writing slates, bundles of coffee, cases of military stores, bundle of hemp twine, bags of almonds bags of grocery, bundles of wool, bundles of bidi leaves, bags of surakhar, empty wooden case, bundles of books, bundles of brass sheets, bundles of iron pipes, bags of flour, bundles of jojree, bundles of sugar, gunny bags, bags of twine, loose electric insulators bags of cotton seeds, bags of wheat, bags of jawari, bags of dry chillies, bags of linseed, bags of tilseed, bags of hirda, bags of oorid, bags of gram, bags of bhusa, bags of sweeping grain, bundle of bedding bales of cotton piecegoods, bales of hussein cloth, bales of forms, case of lead pieces, case of brassware, kegs of phynile, kegs of oil, empty gas cylinders, bales of hemp, bags of saddlaries, boxes of brass locks, bales of F. P cotton, bales of coir ropes, case of soda, case of lamps, case of machinery, etc. etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed within 10 (ten) days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MUGHBHAT CROSS LANE AT KANDAWADI.

On SUNDAY, the 21st March, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors for Bai Ratanbai, widow of Mangaldas Pranjivandas and Bai Kashi, daughter of Shivdas Parmanandadas, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate on the South side of Mughbhat Cross Lane in the Island and Registration District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 215 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 152, New Nos. 1398 and 1412; Old Survey No. 592 and New Survey Nos. 7639 and 7640 and assessed by the Municipality under "D" Ward Nos. 557 and 558, Street Nos. 17 and 18 and bounded on or towards the North by the Mughbhat Cross Lane, on or towards the East by the property of Jagannath Appaji deceased on or towards the South by the property of Narayan Balaji and on or towards the West by the property of Bhikoba Laxman.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Solicitors, at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, or the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,

Bombay, 16th March, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,000 TINS INFERIOR GHEE.

On SATURDAY, the 20th March 1920 at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godown at Mazagon, near the Railway Station by order of Magabhai Dharamchand the Mortgagee in possession and on account and at the risk of M. Gulamali of the Bombay Punjab Agency,

2,000 tins (Dabas) Inferior Ghee. The goods will be on view at the premises at 10 a.m. on the date of sale.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th March, 1920.

THE

Persian Hair Dye.

India's Very Best

(1) It turns Grey Hair "Black."
(2) It makes the hair lovely "Black."
(3) It makes the hair look Natural "Black."
(4) It has no equal in the "Hair Dye World."

Tested at the Government Chemical Laboratory.

Unsold, and also from all known Chemists, MADON and SONS, M. T. MADON, Market, NAROTAM GIRDHAR, Jams and Druggists.

To be had from:—Army and ... Co-operative Society, Ltd., Messrs. KEMP and Co. Ltd., PHILLIPS and Co., Ltd., PHILLIMORE and Co., Cowasjee Hill, THOMSON

Price Rs. 2.

SOLE AGENTS:—

HORMUSJI DOSABHOY & CO.,

Telephone No. 511. BOMBAY No. 6.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

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At Moderate Rates.

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INSIST ON HAVING ONLY S. C. SEAL'S

INK TABLETS

which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 12 annas per gross. Red Re. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.

AGENTS WANTED.

SARAT CH. SEAL,

28/2, Laxmi Datta Lane, Bagbazar,
P. O. CALCUTTA.

The Latest Boon

IN INDIA!

The manufacture of Sodawater and Lemonade bottles tested to 140lb. pressure and selling like hot cakes by

The Allahabad Glass Works,

187 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "GLASSO."

MACHINE MADE BRILLIANT INK TABLETS

OUR INK TABLETS ARE NOW PACKED IN FANCY TIN BOX.

HIGHLY spoken of by the leading papers. Each tablet gives an ounce of Brilliant ink. Prices: Diamond blue-black, Re. 1-4 per gross (144 Tablets); Commercial Blue-black, Re. 1-8 per gross; Bright blue-black aniline, Rs. per gross, Red Ink Tablets, Re. 1-8 per gross, Green Ink Tablets Re. 1-4 per gross.

U. C. CHAKRAVARTY, Tarak Chatterji Lane, Calcutta.

Sole Agents for Bombay Town—

VARDHMAN & SONS,

Pydhownie Junction, Bombay No. 3.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, as next on the list of any temporary or the former a speedy cure is assured. These pills are the only approved ones. Beware of spurious imitations. All Chemists and Druggists, or post free from MARTIN'S, Dame ROUEN, [illegible], BALARAM.

BABY SUCH.

Infantile Diarrhœa.

33, Trafalgar Road, S.E.

SIRS,—I thought you would like to know of the splendid results after using Virol. My baby was suffering from DIARRHŒA badly, and I was advised to leave off milk for a time and give him *Virol and water only*. This I did for over a week; the diarrhœa and sickness stopped, and I was able to gradually add the milk until he was back on normal feeding. I continued the use of Virol with his milk for about 2 months. He was 8 weeks old when I started with Virol, he is now 10 months, and as you see by his photo he is the picture of health.

I remain, yours truly,
HELENA SUCH.

For tiredness, nervous exhaustion, and sleeplessness take Virolised milk three times a day. (A teaspoonful in half-a-pint of warm milk.)

VIROL

Virol Ltd., 148-166, Old St., London, E.C.
BRITISH MADE & BRITISH OWNED
S.H.B.

MELLIN'S FOOD

Untouched by hand

Prepared as directed, forms a perfect diet for Infants and Invalids.

MELLIN'S LACTO

Glycose Untouched By Hand

... Food mixed ... milk. Water only has to be added to prepare it for use.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

For children after weaning.

Sample of Mellin's Food and Handbook for Mothers sent on receipt of 2 anna stamps by Messrs. LATHAM, ABERCROMBIE & Co. BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food, Ltd. (Trade Branch), London, E.

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Trend of Fashions.

Summer Suitings.

3 Buttons Styles.

We Keep a full Range of Tussores and Cotton Suitings in

A LEAGUE OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS

at

Prices Second to none.

CUT STYLE AND FINISH TO THE MOMENT

Enquiries Solicited, Samples Submitted, Trial order Invited.

Vulley & Sons,

TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,

Next to Hotel Majestic, Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 15th March, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen locally in the east and north Punjab; Lahore reports 0.55". Ambala 0.50" and Hissar 0.14". Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in moderate defect throughout; night temperature is lower than usual in the south-eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.12" of rain and Allahabad 0.33". Skies are lightly clouded except at Allahabad where the sky is overcast. Humidity is above normal. Temperature is in slight excess at Cawnpore and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and south-west Rajputana, but is in excess at Bikaner. Day temperature is below normal generally in Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Bikaner and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is generally below the average; night temperature is lower than usual in the northern half of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is in slight defect, and night temperature is above the average in the eastern half of the reporting area.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is slightly below normal except at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are practically clear. Humidity is in large excess in south Hyderabad. Temperature is above normal both by day and night at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance that lay over the Punjab has caused local rainfall associated with thunderstorms in the east and north Punjab and the United Provinces and is passing away eastwards. A fresh disturbance appears to be approaching Baluchistan. Local thunderstorms have also occurred in south Malabar, and Trivandrum has had 0.87" of rain. Day temperature is low over the greater part of north-west India.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan, Rajputana, the United Provinces and the Madras Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 14th March 1920.

The western disturbance is more marked this morning and has given nearly general rain or snow in Kashmir with local rain in the North-west Frontier Province, the Punjab and east Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces and the west of Bihar and of the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Ambala, Sialkot half an inch, Rawalpindi, Delhi, Meerut three-quarters; Srinagar, Sonamarg, Peshawar, Jaipur a half; Mukteswar, one; Mussooree, Simla, Dharampore a half; Murree, Cherat one and a half.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 15th March 1920 was 30.159 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of aneroid the temperature correction is needed but no comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory baremeter reading given.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 14th Mar. 1920.

Figures obtained at	10 a.m.	2 p.m.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.856 inches.	
Temperature of Air	78 6 Degs.	
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.4 "	
Dew Point	68.1 "	
Relative humidity of Air	0 707	
Extent of cloudy sky (thus: white sky cloudy =10)	1.6	
Maximum temperature of Air	84 9	
Minimum do. do.	74 8	
Figures Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW SE NW	
Rainfall	189 Mills.	

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill	LOW WATER: Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean time	Depth on Sill
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in	Mar.		h. m.	ft. in
Mon	15	m 5 0	28 3	15	m 0	17	22 0
		7 3[illegible]	[illegible]		11	5 [illegible]	19 6
Tues	16	m 6 18	28 2	[illegible]	2	2	21 5
		8 54a	24 [illegible]		1	30a	19 3
Wed	17	m [illegible]	[illegible]		m 2	53	20 [illegible]
		9 30	15 10		2	27a	18 6
Thu	18	m 9 13	24 11	18	m 3	31	19 4
		10 0[illegible]	26 9		3	14a	17 9
Fri.	19	m 9 5	26 1	13	m 8	8	18 2
		10 [illegible]	27 3		7	55a	17 0
Sat	20	m 11 26	28 2	20	m 5	6	16 0
		11 [illegible]	28 9		6	12a	16 0
Sun.	21	m 0 0a	27 10	21	m 5	39	15 2
					5	51a	15 0

Mar.	15 (Monday)	Sunrise 6h 58m.	Sunrise 6h. 48m
"	16 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 46m.	" 6h. 49m
"	17 (Wednes)	" 6h. 45m.	" 6h. 49m
"	18 (Thursday	" 6h. 44m.	" 6h. 49m
"	19 (Friday)	" 6h. 47m.	" 6h. 49m
"	20 (Saturday)	" 6h. 43m.	" 6h. 50m
"	21 (Sunday)	" 6h. 42m.	" 6h. 50m

Phase of the Moon:—

Full Moon	23d.	5h.	52-6m. a. m.
Last Quarter	124.	11h.	17-4m. p. m.
New Moon	2nd.	4h.	25-8m. p. m.
First Quarter	9th.	4h.	16-4m. p. m.

COMMERCIAL.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 9th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	—	—	27,000
" Exports to Great Britain	—	—	..
" " to Continent	—	—	..
Futures at New York May	—	—	.. 36.02
" " July	—	—	.. 33 40
" " Oct.	—	—	— 30.70

STEADY.

Spot Cotton at New York	—	—	40 75—15
" " Orleans	—	40.50	+ No change
Future at New Orleans May	—	—	— 38 56—40
" " Oct.	—	—	— 36.60—28

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, March 13th,

Futures at New York May — 36.90

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

March 15

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 505 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 506½ and gradually declined to Rs. 500 on Japanese houses selling. Bengals and Oomras were also easier for the same reason, and heavy receipts were depressing. For some time Broach kept steady at Rs. 500, but by 3 p.m. had improved to Rs. 501½, fine Oomras May then being Rs. 418, and fully good Bengal May Rs. 335. The bazaar closed quiet at Rs. 501½ for Broach. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 500½, advanced to Rs. 501 and closed as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry was moderate, and prices rather easier.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, 6 P.M.

			Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	.. ..	April-May	.. 486
Gully Good M.G. Broach	.. ..	March	.. 316
"	.. ..	May	.. 332
Fine Oomras	.. ..	March	.. 413
"	.. ..	May	.. 416

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS, 15TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	—	March	— 317
" "	—	May	— 336
Fully Good M.G. Broach	—	April-May	— 500
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	March	— 416
Fine M.G. Oomras	—	May	— 419

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	—	345	338	325	
M.G. Sind Punjab.	—	344	326	305	
M. G. Oomras No 3	446	426	401	—	
M G. Central P. No. 1	500	480	446	—	
M G. Central No. 2	466	466	435	—	
	—	—	—	—	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 13th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	—	—	—	—	27,077 Bales.
Wheat	—	—	—	—	11,192 Cwts.
Linseed	—	—	—	—	550 "
Rape etc	—	—	—	—	691 "
Gingellyseed	—	—	—	—	1,787 "
Poppyseed	—	—	—	—	Nil
Groundnuts	—	—	—	—	540
Castorseed	—	—	—	—	315
Rice	—	—	—	—	102,695 "
Myrabollams	—	—	—	—	978 "
Cottonseed	—	—	—	—	8 302 "
Mowraseed	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Gram	—	—	—	—	11164 "
Tovar	—	—	—	—	151 "
Maize	—	—	—	—	Nil
Parley	—	—	—	—	Nil "
Barjree	—	—	—	—	1,216 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 15th Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	—	—		—	2/4against cover.
Bank Demand	—	—		—	2/4 1/16
Doc Acceptance 2m/s	—	—		—	2/3— 0
For. Demand	—	—		—	330
American Dollars	—	—		—	344
Hongkong "	—	—		—	319
Shanghai	—	—		—	325
Japan	—	—		—	105
Singapore	—	—		—	1.84

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, March 15.

BULLION.

Bar Gold ready Rs. 22/2.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London 2/4.
D D on London 2/4 1/16.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/4 7/8.
D D on France 530 frcs.
Credit 3 Msd/a 635 frcs.
T T on Japan Rs. 104 1/2.
60 Days sight Rs. 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan 88.
5½ per cent War Loan due 1920-22 98.
4 per cent Terminable loan 80.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 91.
3½ per cent Paper 59.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated 69.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated 65.
4 per cent Municipal long dated 67.
4 per cent Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated 64.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 88
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed on account of settlement day.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following are the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank as on 13th Mar, 1920.

LIABILITIES.

					Rs.
Capital	—	—	—	—	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	—	—	—	—	1,16,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office			2,03,42,161		
" Deposits at Branches			1,34,77,321		
					3,38,19,482
Other Deposits	—	—	—	—	25 13,01,244
Post Bills	—	—	—	—	19,899
Sundries	—	—	—	—	32,79,860
			Rs:	—	31 59:11,186

ASSETS.

Government Securities	—	—	—	—	3,15,91,677
Other authorised Securities	—	—	—	—	17,38,230
Credits on Government and other authorised securities	—	—	—	—	3,16,08,289
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	—	—	—	—	9,65,59,260
Bills Discounted and Purchased	—	—	—	—	4,13,07,481
Dead Stock	—	—	—	—	17,26,273
Stamps	—	—	—	—	16 176
Bullion	—	—	—	—	3,55,174
Balances with other Banks	—	—	—	—	3,96,146
Sundries	—	—	—	—	11,86,86,681
Cash	—	—	—	—	
			Rs:	—	31,59,11,186

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Acridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Iodoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.

Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.

Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2B Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine B
Phenylene Brown FD, FD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS. Conc., RFF, RFF Conc., G. G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black PL Conc., PR Conc., RN., 6R.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown, R. Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Jodrinth B Conc., G Conc.

Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B, B
Thionone Isabelline

Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yellow G, R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red 6F Paste
Anthracene zine BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder,
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black B, GN Extra, HB Extra, H Extra. BX P.

Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BB
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste

Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFN Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prime Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta B
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4B
Acid Yellow G
Acid Cardinal S

Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B

Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 2B Conc., 4R 4B, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra R, RR, S
Wool Scarlet 8R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Paramine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH

Paramine Direct B & 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G

Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste

Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste

Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown P

Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R

Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps

Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps

Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green

Spirit Orange
Spirit Red

Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B

Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G

Chrome Leather Tan 2R
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

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Auction Sale of surplus stock of fancy goods, curios, fine art of Japanese Fete

TO BE HELD ON

the 16th & 17th March, at 6 p. m.

AT THE

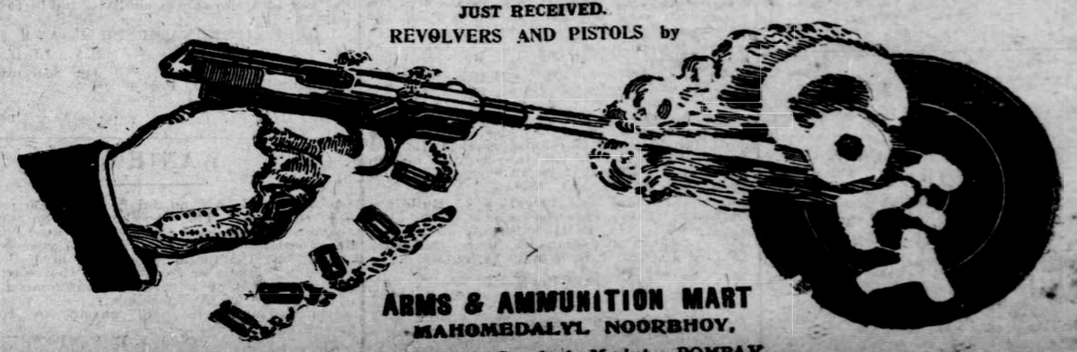
Prince of Wales' Museum in the Children's Welfare Exhibition.

JAPANESE AUCTIONEER DEPT.,

BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED.

REVOLVERS AND PISTOLS by



ARMS & AMMUNITION MART

MAHOMEDALYL NOORBHOY,

Near Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

KATHIAWAD LETTER.

THE AWAKENING.

(From our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAD, March 3.

The noble sacrifice and the burning patriotism of that redoubtable band of lawyers of Kathiawad now in Bombay has set many a sceptic mind to thinking and thinking seriously about the new movement that is showing itself in this erstwhile indifferent and often ignorant land of aristocracy and autocracy. Is it possible, can it be believed? murmur these dubious minds, brought up and grown grey in helotry, that, people can demand of their kings—their Anndatas political or any other rights can remonstrate with them and can even go to the length of exposing them before the outside world by reciting in open the mis-deeds of many of them? This most unthinkable step has been a reality and it has stirred even the mildest of men. If any doctor counts the beats of the hearts of some old, innocent and apparently satisfied and nothing-to-bother-bodies or feels their pulses, he would surely recommend some strong redressing remedy for these patients suffering from high fever! Long live this high fever of political awakening!

Under the Government of India.

In the Moghul times, whenever any big Sirdar had a choice to make of the province to be entrusted to his care, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, he preferred either the Deccan or Bengal or any province, for the matter of that, that would keep him to the greatest possible distance from the seat of the emperor; and a number of incidents in the history of India will prove the wisdom of this step. The Nizam is a living example of this eminently successful scheme of staying away. That which was true of the Moghuls times cannot but be true in these times as well. People from Kathiawad can go to Bombay, Bombay people can visit Kathiawad, officials can come up here, officials can go up to Bombay. The Governor can even visit the place, the trade relations of the province can carry a lot of things to the non-official Britishers, which may ultimately reach to undesirable quarters. Thus, and in a thousand other ways, the atmosphere of the Bombay Secretariat gets tainted by things and reports unofficial. And that is a real grievance of the princes. They cannot bear to breathe in the atmosphere not created by them or by their tools. For this more agreebale air, they must go up to the heights of Simla, which very few can [illegible] or whence the victory can scarcely come down. Aspirations are human. Does not every one wish for independence? then why not these princes? They are too closely watched from Bombay to be able to work out any great blows; or to strike any great blows; and naturally they must have the rights to freer movements. War was fought for freedom; they have sacrificed a good deal of the money and men of the States; and who else are better entitled to this freedom? The Government of India must surely grant them that freedom, and take them under their protecting wings! One essential point. That is, the healthy influence often exercised by the proximity of the Government seat,—has been lost sight of by Mr. Montagu, in his otherwise complete case of putting all important States under the Government of India, stated in para 310 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. This removal of the relief house for the agrieved to a distance has importance which the Government should pause to consider and it should give full opportunities to the Kathiawad deputation to put up their case.

Please to find a Parallel.

The February number of the official gazette of one of the First Class States of Kathiawad, declares a great boon granted by the Thakore Saheb to his agriculturists. It very bountifully announces that the "Vignote" system followed up till now comes to an end that the most liberal system of the "Bhagvate" is inaugurated for the benefit of the agriculturists. The share of the State would be only a next half of the gross produce, while all the remainder shall remain with the agriculturist. The agriculturist, is asked not to give the share in kind, but to part with half the proceeds of the sales that may be realised by him of his produce. The agriculturist has been further spared the trouble of ascertaining and paying the share of the State by himself, the State having mercifully ordained to receive it directly from the merchants, who must always prepare and submit the statements of their purchases from the agriculturists. Of course the State is not expected to consider, nor would it serve any purpose of the agriculturist to see, what remains ultimately to the agriculturists after paying for all sorts of labour and other charges incurred by him.

Thus to accept only the nett half of the gross proceeds and to let the remaining whole to go to the pockets of the agriculturist—is it not generous—generous for one who can claim to be the master, ore and absolute, of all men and things? Can this generosity have a parallel? Please to find it.

A Daniel come to Judgment!

Another gem of this master of resources can be found in the other resolution appearing in the self-same gazette, detailing the reconstruction of the Police Department. It is provided therein that the powers of summary trials given to the First Class and District Magistrates in the Criminal Procedure Code, should henceforth be exercised by the Police Commissioner and that his staff for this new office should be his own police office staff. Jurists and the legislators of the world have always been unkind and unfair to the police. Even their sight is prohibited under some of the provisions of law. All that is due to the prejudiced mentality of our law-givers! Those who can investigate and catch hold of the offenders, ought to be considered the best people to deal with them; and promptness is the strongest point of justice giving! Thus the summary powers of a First Class Magistrate given to a police officer shall not be considered an early or unwise step. As the adage goes, fools rush in when angels fear to tread.

A Fat Job.

One more sample from this superb production, and I have done. One person is potsed a sa Shiristdar of one office on condition that he should also do the work of one other office, on rupees ten monthly and that too on probation for six months! There must be a limit to one's audacity to print such a thing in so public a document. Ten rupees for the work of two offices on probation of six months! Please apply sharp, or a job so fat as that shall be lost!

Railway Congestion.

Congetsion in Kathiawad railways is so common that one is rather used to it. But the blood of even these mildest of men boils to see the condition of the poor passengers at the time of marriage seasons or pilgrimage times. On such days even though the poor passengers are so piled up in the carriages that one can hardly take his breath comfortably, hundreds of them are left out on the station every day. The carriages for animals are even used for passengers and yet the congestion does not grow less. If a few more trains are run between some sstations in marriage seasons and on pilgrimage days, what a blessing would that be! Would the railway companies mind this?

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THE PRIMARY TEACHER.

NEED FOR BETTER LOT.

NASIK CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The Second Annual Conference of teachers in primary schools in the District of Nasik was held at Nasik on the 6th and the 7th instant. Mr. R. G. Pradhan presided. There was a large attendance of delegates from the Taluka towns and villages. Some lady teachers were also present.

In his address. Mr. Pradhan, after referring to the Reform Act and the Royal Proclamation, briefly reviewed the progress of primary education during the last few years. He paid a tribute to H. E. The Governor and the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla for the efforts they were making to promote primary education and to raise, in general, the status of teachers in primary schools. He dealt in a very exhaustive manner with the question of the salaries, pensions, etc., of teachers in primary schools. He discussed the new scale of salaries introduced last year, and pointed out that though it marked a decided improvement for which the teachers felt grateful to the Government, still it fell short of what was necessary to place primary school teachers on a satisfactory footing. He urged the appointment of a Commission to inquire into and report on the general question of the salaries, pensions, &c., of Government Servants in all departments. He suggested the enactment of an Act on the lines of "The School Teachers" Superannuation Act of 1918" passed by Parliament.

TEACHERS AND FRANCHISE.

He regretted that the proposed rules with regard to the franchise were so framed as to result in the exclusion from the franchise of most teachers in primary schools, and appealed to the Government to remedy the defect. He pointed out that the Village Panchayet Bill would afford fresh opportunities of social service and urged the teachers to make the best use of them. He suggested that a few English-knowing teachers in primary schools should be sent to England to study the English system of primary education. He expressed the hope that the future Indian Minister of Education would do his best to promote primary education and to redress the legitimate grievances of teachers in primary schools. He concluded with an earnest appeal to teachers to be true to their high calling and do all that they can to raise the level of village life in point of sanitation, general neatness, education, co-operation and the growth of public spirit.

RESOLUTIONS.

A number of resolutions were passed. The first expressed loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and joy at the Royal Proclamation and the ensuing visit of the Prince of Wales to India. Another urged that the franchise should be granted to all those whose monthly salary was not less than say Rs. 20. But the most important resolution related to the enhancement of the teachers' salaries. It urged that the minimum salary of the untrained, the first year, the second year and the third year trained teachers should be 25, 30, 40 and 50 Rs. per mensem respectively, and the maximum, 50, 75, 100 and 125 Rs. respectively. Two other important resolutions demanded respectively (1) that training colleges, both male and female, Marathi and Urdu, should be established at Nasik for the new educational Division comprising Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Thana and Nasik Districts and the City of Bombay; and (2) that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the question of the changes that should be made in the curriculum of training colleges. It was urged that such a Committee should report after examining representative teachers as witnesses.

The Conference was a great success.

PISTON RING CASTINGS.

Inside Diameters	35 m/m,	45 m/m,	48 m/m,	53 m/m,	59 m/m,	67 m/m,	70 m/m,	73 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	95 m/m,	102 m/m,	108 m/m,	127 m/m
Outside Diameters	45 m/m,	57 m/m,	67 m/m,	76 m/m,	80 m/m,	83 m/m,	89 m/m,	92 m/m,	99 m/m,	102 m/m,	105 m/m,	111 m/m,	121 m/m,	130 m/m,	137 m/m
Price of each, Rs	2/4,	2/8,	3,	4/4,	4/12,	5/4,	5/6,	6,	6/4	6/12,	7/4,	7/8,	7/12,	8,	8/12.

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SOUTH AFRICAN COMMISSION.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The following appears in the "Government Gazette" Cape-Town, of the 6th February, 1920:—

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT BUXTON, A MEMBER OF HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL, KNIHGT GRAND CROSS OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE, HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR SOUTH AFRICA, GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN AND OVER THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

To:

The Honourable Sir Johannes Lange, Kt.
Colone, James Scott Wylie, K.C.. M.V.O.
William Duncan Baxter, Esquire. M.L.A.
Henry John Hofmeyr, Esquire.

Greeting;

Whereas it is expedient to appoint a Commission to inquire into matters concerning the Asiatic Community as more specially detailed hereunder.

Know ye that I the Governor-General aforesaid, reposing great trust and confidence in your knowledge, discretion, and ability have authorized and appointed and do by these presents authorize and appoint you, the said,

Sir Johannes Lange, Kt.,
Colonel James Scott Wylie,
William Duncan Baxter,
Henry John Hofmeyr,

to be my Commissioners, with you the said

Sir Johannes Lange, Kt.,

as Chairman to inquire into and report on the provisions of the Law affecting—

(a) the acquisition of land and rights affecting land in the Union by Asiatics and persons of Asiatic decent for trading and other purposes;
(b) the trading or carrying on of business by such persons generally, or in specified localities, and whether it is in the public interest to alter the law in any respect;
(c) to make recommendations with regard to any difficulties and grievances which have arisen in regard to matters (a) and (b).

And I do further by this Commission give and grant you, any one of you, authority to call before you, or any one of you, such persons as you shall judge necessary, by whom you shall be better informed in the subject herein submitted for your consideration, or whom, in your judgment it may seem desirable to summon for the purpose of obtaining information on the subject of this inquiry and any matter connected therewith, with power and authority to call and to have access to all official books, papers, documents, and things which you may think proper to obtain; and I do hereby charge and enjoin all public officers in all the Provinces of the Unions, and all others who may be called upon by you for information, to afford the same upon all questions relevant to or connected with the inquiry which you are to institute so far as such public officers or other persons may be able to impart the information so required.

And I do hereby authorize and instruct you to report to me under your hand with as little delay as may be consistent with a due discharge of the duties hereby imposed upon you upon the matters now referred to you, and also to certify to me as may be necessary your several proceedings in respect to any of the matters aforesaid.

And I do further will and command, and by these presents ordain, that this my Commission shall continue in full force and virtue until, you, or any majority of you, shall have finally reported upon the several matters aforesaid, or otherwise until this my Commission shall be by me revoked; and that you, or any one of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same may be not continued from time to time by adjournment, and that you, or any majority of you shall have liberty to report to me your several proceedings from time to time as the same or any part thereof may respectively be completed and perfected.

Given under my Hand and the Great Seal of the Union of South Africa, at Johannesburg, this the Third day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty.

BUXTON,
Governor-General.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor-General-in-Council.
T. ORR.

VILLAGE AWAKENING.

SITUATION IN SIND.

The new spirit has penetrated even the rough and remote corners of Villages. The places where formerly life was dormant, are now evincing interest even in Turkish matters.

In Sind, even the small villages are organizing Khilafat Committees. The other day Dadu started a branch, and now Bagara, a village in Sehwan Taluka, has followed suit.

On Thursday, an assembly of the Muslims of the Village of Boobakan, collected in the local mosque, resolved to discontinue cow-slaughter and settle disputes by arbitration.

On Friday another meeting was held, when a fund was collected with a view to invite Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Tilak, Maulana Abdul Bari and others.

MR. HORNIMAN.

SIND'S DEMAND FOR HIS RETURN

A Correspondent writes:—

A huge meeting of the citizens of Karachi, the capital town of the province of Sind, was held on Sunday last, to ask for the abrogation of the Press and Rowlatt Acts and the removal of the order of deportation against Mr. Horniman. Prof. Vaswani, the well-known educationist, was elected president for the occasion.

There was not merely "Intelligentiza" present, not merely the "educated classes," but there were large crowds of Boris, Khojas, Gujrati and Sindhi merchants and traders.

"In no civilized country—Prussia and Austria excepted—does the Press Act exist. Free press and free speech are essential to free public life; they are fundamental rights of civilized citizenship" so the meeting demanded, not "some modifications but an absolute repeal of the Press Act."

As the president said. "In the Mother's Temple are many worshippers; one of them was Mr. Horniman." The Government had imposed restrictions on his coming back to India, but the whole country was clamouring for his return. The meeting, therefore, "earnestly requested the Government of Bombay to remove all restrictions of entry into India imposed" on "that sincere friend of the country."

The proposed perpetuation of the Rowlatt Act was disapproved, and repeal 'prayed for'.

These were the essential rights of human beings; and therefore Prof. Vaswami, told his audience, not to ask these things as though they were out to beg for favours. He believed neither in the politics of petition nor the politics of parsion. "No nation ever received any thing by standing as a beggar at the doors of another; and freedom is not for those who ask for favour, who indulge either in eternal flattery or in eternal complaining."

The meeting terminated with a song from a Mahratta Lady.

NAGARS AND KATHIAWAR STATES.

TO THE EDIOTR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The discussion on this subject is indeed interesting and perplexing. For, Sir, we find,

(1) On one hand, Champions of Nagars asserting that the present prosperity and progress of Kathiawar States are principally due to the able administration of Nagar Ministers.

(2) While, on the other hand, we have the unerring utterances of notable citizens like the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, Mr. Vaidya Barrister, Mr. Shookul Barrister, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Mawji Govindj Sheth to the effect.

(a) That there does not exist a single free Press in Kathiawar!
(b) That there is no free platform in these States!
(c) That in many cases justice depends on the sweet will of the Ruler!
(d) That enforced labour is not uncommon in these States!
(e) And that confiscation of property is a common complaint from many States!

If this is the state of affairs in Kathiawar, who, Sir, are responsible for the same? Are they the Ministers, or their Masters, the Chiefs? If the Ministers, who are mostly Nagars, are responsible, it is extremely regrettable. If on the other hand, the Chiefs are responsible for over-ruling their Ministers' advice, have the latter resigned out of self-respect and regard for public freedom and justice? If they have done so,

(1) Will Mr. Nanavaty kindly give us the names of such Nagar Ministers, as have laid down their high office for upholding their great principles and for the good of their fellow subjects?

(2) Will he also state what these retired Nagar Ministers have done for securing the redress of their people's grievances?

(3) And how many of them have joined and supported the Kathiawar Hitwardhak Sabha?

We know of a few instances of Ministers who rather than sacrifice their principles have resigned their posts. They are the late Mr. Dadabhoy Navroji at Baroda, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar at Indore, Mr. Merwanji Bejonji at Jodhpur and late Mr. Framji Bharucha at Jamnagar. Will Mr. Nanavaty kindly answer my querries and complete this list? —Yours &c.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

Bombay, March 11th.

VEGETABLE STRIKE IN SIND.

The "Bharatwasi," a Sindhi daily, understands that the Vegetable sellers of the town of Hyderabad (Sind). have gone on Strike.

These men used to bring vegetables from the mofussil and sell at the market-place of the town. Municipal regulations, newly instituted, are alleged as the cause of the trouble.

The marriage of Mr. G. N. Bower, Rice Commissioner, Burma, and Miss Dorothy Hasted, daughter of Mr. W. A. Hasted, Director of Survey, Madras will take place at Madras at the end of April.

KNOW YOUR NATIVE PLACE

VACATION EXERCISE FOR STUDENTS.

Mr. M. M. Gidwani, Hony. Secretary, Covernton Social Service League, Elphinstone College, writes:—

"KNOW YOUR NATIVE PLACE" is the form devised by me as a vacation-exercise for students and approved of by PROF. PATRICK GEDDES.

I wish to draw the attention of Students to it and to announce that the Covernton Social Service League will award about a dozen prizes to students whose answers impress the Committee of Judges (to be announced later on) as showing original effort and study.

Offers of more prizes from the public will be gratefully accepted.

The competition is open to all the undergraduates of the University of Bombay. Copies of the form can be had from the undersigned free of charge or made from this paper, and the answers should reach at the following address by the 1st of July 1920.

At present I am able to announce the following prizes and wish to thank the donors:—

1st prize Rs. 20, offered by Prof. Fawan, (Bombay). 2nd prize Rs. 15, offered by Prof. Buskin, (Karachi). 3rd prize Rs. 15, offered by Prof. Shabani, (Bhavnagar). 4th prize Rs. 15, offered by Mr. R. H. Kolsawala, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th prizes, each of a copy of "Gitanzali," offered by Mr. M. M. Gidvani, Elphinstone College.

Offers of more prizes from the public will be gratefully accepted.

THE EXERCISE.

1. Give the name of your native place.
2. Is it a village, Tahsil, Taluka, District, town or a city?
3. Mark its position on a map of the country and note how it is situated in respect to other regions, such as highlands, fertile lowlands or areas of different rock and soil resources.
4. Draw a scetch map of your place entering cardinal points and showing canals, rivers and streams.
5. What is the climate? Study local records. What is the frequency, extent and duration of spells of cold, heat, draught, etc.? Are there any floods? What are the conditions which cause them?
6. What is the Flora? Primitive vegetation?
7. Study animal life in conjunction with vegetation. What is the influence of the type of vegetation on the fauna? Give list of animals in conjunction with plant associations. What species of birds have you and why? (Find the presence of the food-plants) Note cases of extinction of types by changes in vegetation.
8. What are the means of communication, Land and Water? (a) Natural and Historic. (b) Present state. (c) Anticipated developments.
9. What are the industries, manufactures and commerce?
10. What is the total population? Men, women and children. (Classify according to religions).
11. What is the percentage of literacy among (a) Males, (b) Females, (c) Children?
12. What is the birth-rate and death-rate? (Study Census Reports).
13. Diseases frequent, precautions taken, and relief measures adopted.
14. Water supply and drainage.
15. Schools.—Boys' and Girls'. Libraries and Reading Rooms. How many visit these? Total collection of books, newspapers subscribed for, English and Vernacular.
16. Who manages the affairs of the place? Have you a Municipality or no? When did you get it first? What is its financial position? sources of income (Octroi, House-tax, etc.)? Expenditure on Sanitation, Roads, Lighting, Education?
17. How many hospitals?
18. In what forms is charity administered by (a) individuals, (b) organisations?
19. Condition of streets and houses.
20. Early marriage—give average age of boy and girl.
21. Widow marriage—permitted or not? Give instances of cruel prohibition.
22. Dowry system. Who pays? Boys' or Girls' parents? How much? How is it utilised?
23. What are the usual expenses on marriage in your community? On what?
24. Any social evils you know of? Your suggestions for remedying them.
25. What panchayats have you? Describe their functions, their measure of control in the past and at present. Why changed?

Note:—Copies can be had from and answers should be sent to, Mr. M. M. Gidwani, Elphinstone College, Bombay.

"YOUNG COLLEGIATE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I hope you will kindly publish the following in your valued paper.

In our second number of the "Collegiate" there appears a character sketch of the Hon. Pt. Motilal Nehru from the able pen of Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar. I wished that, in December number, there should appear such a sketch of the country's acknowledged Tribune. At my pressing requests, Mr. Kolhatkar consented to write a summary of a book of Pt. Kapiladev Malaviya, describing the life-work of the learned Panditji, as he had no leisure to write a separate article on the subject.

Due to a mistake of mine, and through oversight, the article was printed, as it is, without making any reference to Mr. Malaviya's book.

It will be a long time before our third number will be out, in which I can correct the mistake. In the meantime I find some hostile Marathi papers have caught an opportunity to criticise Mr. Kolhatkar and myself. After such a criticism appeared in a local Marathi Daily "The Indu Prakash," I hastened to correct the mistake by writing a letter for publication to the Editor who, it seems, does not mean to publish the same. Now a Poona weekly has followed the Worthy (?) example of its Bombay contemporary and has criticised my actions and in vain blamed Mr. Kolhatkar.

That is why, Sir, I want you to publish, that it is I who may be blamed, and not Mr. Kolhatkar. I hope I correct the mistake in our next number, and hasten to acknowledge the reference to Pt. Kapildev's book.

Yours &c.,
P. S. NAMBKAR.

Sandhurst Road, March 6th.

HIND BUTTON FACTORY AND METAL WORKS.

A correspondent writes:—

The Hind Button Factory and Metal Works Ltd. has been floated with a capital of 25 lakhs of rupees. The Company manufacturers all sorts of small and useful hardware or of different metals—such as buttons, locks, keys etc. There is a large demand in India and elsewhere for their articles. The Company is well supported.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND COLONIAL NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

A correspondent writes:—

This Company was registered as a Joint Stock Company on the 12th day of January, 1920, with an authorised capital of ten crores whereof six crores have been issued. The Managers, Agents and Secretaries of the Company are The Eastern Ship Brokers and Agency Ltd. a Joint Stock Company registered in Bombay as a Private Limited Company. The Company have purchased two steamers for their business; one of the Steamers called "Orurō" is now lying in the Bombay harbour and will begin to work in the Indian Ocean in the course of this month. The other ship acquired by the Company is now in Japan and will be delivered to the Company before the end of April 1920. The Company, have also acquired the business and concern of Messrs. George Brunton and Son at Cochin for the price of Rs. 20 lacs. The Company have, also acquired an immoveable property in Bombay to locate their offices and godowns. It is expected that the first ship of the Company will commence sailing in the Indian and foreign waters in the course of this month and the business of the Company will commence no sooner is the work of allotment of shares completed.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

Miss Turner-Watts M.D. and Mrs. Dadabhoy M.D. as Chairman of the Maternity Section of the Child Welfare Exhibition and Director of the Baby Show respectively, desire to express their grateful thanks to the following for their generous help rendered:—

To Dr. Gerbanoo Mistri, who as hon. secy. of the medical sub-committee of the Bombay Women Graduate's Union afforded valuable help in preparation for the work of the Maternity Section in addition to her services in the room devoted to the teaching on breast-feeding of infants. In the latter piece of work she was helped by Dr. Gulbai Doctor, to whom our thanks are due and to Dr. Mary Ferreira.

To the trained nurses of the Cama and Allbless Hospitals, Gokuldas, Masina and J. J. Hospitals, Anti-Tubercular League and to the private nurses who under the guidance of Miss Thacker and Mrs. Barclay devoted much time to demonstration. Also to district nurse No. 3, the Imamwada Municipal Nurse, and the Sleater Road Maternity Hospital nurses. Also to the following ladies who gave such kind help in the Baby Show:—

Mrs. Banaji L.M. & S., Mrs. Bharda, Mrs. Brander, Miss Blumenstock Miss Captain, Mrs. Clayton, Mrs. and Miss Greenhough, Mrs. Kanga, Mrs. Madgadkar, Mrs. Sethna, Miss Sethna and to ladies of the Seva Sadan.

Also to the gentlemen who kindly acted as judges for the Baby Show:—

Col. Meyer I.M.S., Col. Street, I.M.S., Col Houston I.M.S., Dr. Sandilands (Executive Health Officer for Bombay) Sir Temulji Nariman C.I.E., Dr. Patel and Dr. De Sa.

Also to Mrs. Lazarus for excellent demonstrations of physical exercises suitable for women.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

At the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council held last Saturday, the following interpellations took place.

HOUSING OF WORKING CLASSES, IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Sheriff Devji Canji asked:—

Q. (a) Have the Government read the remarks of the Indian Industrial Commission on the question of housing of the working classes in Bombay and on the question of the location of the G. I. P. Railway workshops in the midst of an expanding residential area?—A. Yes.

Q.—(b) Will Government be pleased to state the steps that they have taken or propose to take in connection with the matter referred to in (a)?—A. The matter is at present under the consideration of Government.

TAIL WATER, KHOPOLI.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to publish the terms of the proposed monopoly of the tail water from Hydro-Electric Works at Khopoli to be given to the Khopoli Land Company?—A.—The main conditions are:—

(1) Payment of the cost of acquisition of the land required by the company.

(2) Royalty for the use of tail water to be charged at the rates mentioned in the Press Note published on page 8 of the supplement to the "Bombay Government Gazette" dated 8th January 1920.

The other conditions are based as far as possible on the terms of the agreement entered into with the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited, which has been published in Government Notification No. 14857-A. dated 20th December 1919, printed in the supplement to the 'Bombay Government Gazette" dated 25th December 1919. The agreement containing the terms to be granted to the Khopoli Land Company will be published when it is executed.

Q.—(b) Does Government propose to call tenders as desired by the Indian Merchants' Chamber for giving the intended monopoly? A.—No. Government had already fully considered the effect of a monopoly with a view to the fullest utilization for industrial purposes of all the water available.

KHOPOLI LAND COMPANY.

Q.—Will Government be pleased to furnish a statement of the lands purchased by the Khopoli Land Company? A.—Government are not aware that any lands have been purchased.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORKS, TALUKA ROHA, DISTRICT KOLABA.

Q.—Does Government propose to give monopoly of the tail water of the third Hydro-Electric Works now under construction in the Roha taluka of the Kolaba district by Tata Power, Limited If so, what are its terms? A.—It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the Nila-Mula scheme. No proposals as regards the utilization of the tail water are at present under the consideration of Government.

RICE CONTROL.

Will Government be pleased to state how long they intend to keep rice under control? A.—The attention of the Honourable member is invited to the Press Communique issued by the Government of India on the 24th of December last. It will be seen that no definite period has been stated therein. The matter is one for the Government of India to decide.

AN EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENT.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that Mr. Savarkar who has been admitted into the I. E. S. has been acting on a P. E. S. and that Mr. Hungund of the P. E. S. is acting on the I. E. S. post? (b) If so, how did the anomaly arise and on what grounds is it continued? A.—Mr. Savarkar, Educational Inspector, Northern Division, was promoted to the Indian Educational Service by utilizing the vacancy in the post of Head Master of the Dharwar High School but on the distinct understanding that he would continue to serve in his own appointment, pending *inter alia* the re-organization of the Indian Educational Service. He therefore continues to do duty as Educational Inspector, N. D., and Mr. Hungund, who is doing duty as Head Master of the Dharwar High School, is serving in his own post in the Provincial Educational Service and is not acting in the Indian Educational Service. The arrangement is continued because the post of Educational Inspector carries with it duties which are more important than those of a Head Master and because the question of the reclassification of the posts included in the Indian and Provincial Educational Services has not yet been finally settled.

KANARA FORESTS.

The Hon. Mr. Belvi asked:—

With reference to their reply to my question No. 19 (b) put at the sessions of the Council in July 1919, will Government be pleased to state if any circular orders have been issued to the Revenue and Forest Officers in Kanara to afford all possible facilities for cultivation in the forests with a view to stimulate agriculture in the district? A.—Orders were issued in 1918 that cultivable land lying waste in Forest villages should be afforested and given out for cultivation by the Forest Department. The question of the correct policy with regard to Kanara forests is under consideration at present.

FOREST CONCESSIONS.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been called to a leading article under the heading "The end of temporary Forest concessions" published by the "Karwar News" in its issue dated the 12th November 1919? (b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the nature of the concessions, the date on which they had been granted and the reasons for their withdrawal?. A. (a) Yes. (b) The concession granted was permission to take material for fences and for dams from open Forest without a permit. The concession was granted on 25th November 1918 as a temporary measure because (a) the influenza epidemic had so reduced the Forest staff that the permits could not be granted as promptly as usual and (b) in accordance with the orders of Government it was desirable in a famine year to extend the area of cultivation by all means possible. The concession was withdrawn as the special circumstances referred to no longer existed and it was found that in consequence of the concession wilful damage was done to valuable timber.

FORCED LABOUR IN BAREJA.

Q.—(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence published on page 10 of the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" dated 31st December 1919 under the heading "Forced labour in Bareja, Harassment by Omeals"? A.—Yes..

(b) If so, are the allegations made therein correct?. A.—No.

(c) If not, what are the real facts? On November 8th a bullock of Jetha Valabhbhai was impressed from his well. It was found not fit for carting and returned to Jetha Valabhbhai's nephew. There is no evidence that Jetha Valabhbhai was abused and it is certain his allegations of being caned and beaten are false.

The allegation that the Mamlatdar threatened Jethabhai Gokalbhai and compelled him to bring a cart is false. The Mamlatdar attempted to persuade him to give his assistance in inducing the villagers to supply carts.

Eleven cases were lodged by the Mukhi Bareja against various villagers. There is little doubt that these cases were false. The Mukhi, a youth of 22, will be punished.

APPOINTMENT TO MAMLAT: SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that the Commissioner, S.D., has recently issued a circular to the Collectors in the Division about an admixture of castes among candidates for Mamlat?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to lay a copy of the circular on the Council table?

(c) Is it true that a copy of the said circular has been sent to Rao Bahadur R. C. Artal, a retired Deputy Collector, with a request to recommend Lingayat candidates for Mamlat?

(d) Have any appointments of Mamlatdars been made recently by the Commissioner, S.D., in the Belgaum District in accordance with the principle of the aforesaid circular superseding the claims of several duly qualified and competent senior candidates for Mamlat?

(e) Was the circular issued by the Commissioner, S.D., with the approval of Government? A.—(a) to (e) Report will be called for.

REFORM SCHEME: SEATS FOR MARATHAS.

By the Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat:—

Q. (a) With reference to the recommendation of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Act, 1919, concerning reservation of seats for the Marathas, will Government be pleased to say what steps are being taken to arrive at the suggested settlement by negotiation between the Brahmins and the Marathas?

(b) Will Government also state the principle on which representatives of both the sides will be chosen?

A.—(a) The Reforms Commissioner has had discussions with representatives of the Maratha League and Deccan Ryots' Association on the question of who should be regarded as Marathas for the purpose of the special representation recommended by the Joint Committee. He has now called a meeting of representatives of these two bodies, of two representatives to be nominated by the Collector of Kolaba and Ratnagiri and of representatives of the Provincial Congress Committees and of the Deccan Subha to discuss the question of the extent of the special representation to be provided.

(b) The principle on which Government are acting is to obtain as full representation of both sides as possible.

WORKERS AND LIQUOR SHOPS.

By the Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta:—

Q.—Has the attention of Government been drawn to resolution No. 14 passed at the first conference of the Bombay mill hands on the 14th December 1919 to the effect that liquor shops, both foreign and Indian, be closed during holidays and that Government be asked to take steps for the early closing at 8 p.m. of liquor shops? Will Government be pleased to state what action has been taken in the matter?

A.—Government have noticed the resolution but do not propose to take any action as country spirit shops in Bombay are already closed during Holi and Moharam holidays and the existing closing hour of 9.30 p.m. was fixed after consideration of all circumstances.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, BOMBAY.

By the Hon. Mr. Pathan:—

Q. (a) Is it a fact that a portion of the building constructed for the Royal College of Science at Bombay has been let out to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons for purposes of a hotel?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to place on the table papers relating to the transaction?

A.—(a) and (b) No portion of the building has been let out to Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son. Part of the building is however being temporarily utilised for the accommodation of passengers under the management of that firm pending the completion of the building. This arrangement will cease when the building is ready to be handed over to the Educational Department.

DATE OF TERMINATION OF THE WAR.

By the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna:—

Q.—Will Government be pleased to state if 10th January 1920 which according to the London "Gazette" is fixed as the date of termination of the war between Britain and Germany will also be reckoned as the date for the purpose of section 1 (4) of Bombay Act No. II of 1918 (Bombay Rent War Restrictions Act) and also of section 1 (2) of Bombay Act No. VII of 1918 (Bombay Rent War Restrictions No. 2 Act)? If not, will Government be pleased to state what date is to be reckoned for the purposes of the sections in the Acts referred to above?

A.—By Government Notifications, Revenue Department (War Purposes Branch), Nos 3381 and 3382, dated 18th August 1919, it has been declared that the Rent Act II and VII of 1918 will remain in force for a period of two years after the date of the termination of the war as determined by clause (1) of section 2 of the Termination of the present War (Definition) Act 1919 (V of 1919). No official intimation of the declaration of such date has reached this Government and in its absence it cannot be said what date should be reckoned.

SCOUT MOVEMENT.

Q.—Will Government be pleased (a) to state when Mr. A. C. Miller is expected to return and to start the Scout system in the secondary schools of this Presidency?

(b) To state what amount, if any, has been proposed to be set apart in the next year's budget for the purpose of introducing it?

(c) To lay on the Council table a copy of the proposed scheme?

A.—(a) to (c) Mr. Miller is expected to return to India by the middle of March 1920. No definite scheme has, however, been formulated for the introduction of the Boy Scout system in secondary schools in this Presidency pending the final orders of the Government of India on the whole question and no provision has accordingly been made on this account in next year's budget.

WAR ALLOWANCES TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Q.—Will Government be pleased—

(a) To state how far matters have proceeded in the matter of granting war allowance to Government servants drawing salaries above Rs. 100 and of revising the percentage of the war allowance now granted?

A.—(a) The scheme has been sanctioned and orders of this Government are being issued.

RAILWAY FACILITIES FOR PILGRIMS.

By the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas:

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to place on the table a statement showing the number of fairs at Pandharpur, Dakore and other pilgrimage centres (Hindu and Mahomedan) in the Bombay Presidency for which the required additional railway service was not made available owing to exigencies of the war during the years 1915-16 to 1918-19?

(b) Will Government be pleased to say for how many racing seasons at Poona during these same years race specials were not run?

A.—(a) The required additional railway service was made available in the case of all fairs held at pilgrimage centres in the Bombay Presidency during the years 1915-16 to 1918-19 with the exception of the Ashadi and Kartiki fairs at Pandharpur. In the latter case, additional passenger trains were not run owing to the exigencies of the war but sufficient special trains were run to clear all the passengers who in spite of the restrictions on the issue of tickets managed to find their way to the fairs.

(b) During this period no race special between Bombay and Poona was cancelled.

SLAUGHTER OF CATTLE.

Q.—(a) Is it a fact that in slaughter houses in the Presidency, there are no restrictions against the slaughter of young milch-cattle of useful breed?

(b) Will Government be pleased to put on the table a statement showing the average age of the milch-cattle slaughtered at big slaughter houses such as Bombay, Bandra, Poona, Ahmedabad and Belgaum during the last two years?

A.—(a) and (b) Government have no information on the subject. It is being obtained

HOUSING OF SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to say what progress has been made regarding the selection of a suitable site for housing the Sydenham College of Commerce?

(b) Pending a suitable building being ready, will Government be pleased to state if it is feasible to house the Sydenham College of Commerce in the Science Institute Building, where up to now accommodation has been found for non-educational institutions?

A.—(a) The plot of land immediately behind the Royal Institute of Science, forming the chord to the arc of the Institute buildings, has been selected for the construction of the proposed building of the College.

(b) It is not feasible.

WAR LOAN COLLECTIONS.

Q.—(a) Will Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that in the Ranebennur taluka of the Dharwar district large sums of money collected from ryots for the Second War Loan have been invested under directions of the Mamlatdar of the taluka by the postal authorities in War bonds in the names of certain Co-operative Credit Societies in the taluka without the consent of the contributors?

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the names of the Co-operative Societies together with the amounts of the War bonds thus issued in their names?

A.—(a) Out of the sums subscribed by the ryots in Ranebennur Taluka for the Second Indian War Loan a portion was invested in war bonds through the Post Offices in the names of the Co operative Credit Societies of the taluka. This was done with the concurrence of the members of the War Loan Committees but without the consent of the individuals concerned except in some cases where the societies themselves took the intiative, collected the money and invested the same in war bonds.

(b) The names of the Co-operative Credit Societies and the amounts of the war bonds so issued in their names stand as under:—

	Names of Societies.	Amounts of War Bonds. Rs.
1.	Hulihalli Agricultural Co-operative Credit Society...	1,600
2.	Motebenar do. ...	3,700
3.	Maknur do. ...	3,850
4.	Yennihosahalli do. ...	1,450
5.	Karur do. ...	2,000
6.	Chalgeri do. ...	1,925
7.	Bannihatti do. ...	1,300
8.	Asundi do. ...	2,300
9.	Airani do. ...	1,100
10.	Joisarharalali do. ...	3,000
11.	Kadarmandalgi do. ...	2,925
12.	Magod do. ...	3,500
13.	Ranebennur do. ...	12,675
14.	Byadgi Housing Association ...	500
		41,825

BURMA LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

RICE CONTROL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 14.

At a meeting of the Burma Legislative Council, the Lieut.-Governor presiding, the Rangoon Development Trust Bill with minor amendments was passed after which Mr. Lewisohn, Revenue Secretary, introduced the budget. He said that he was heir to a substantial fortune which in an optimistic spirit he intended to spend and had persuaded His Honour to allow him to do so. He spoke at length on the subject of rice control which was primary in the interests of consumers and said that Government were prepared to open grain shops in Mandalay and elsewhere, if prices rose too high Government had no desire to extend the control system to other commidities. He announced that as a result of discussion with the Government of India, the cost of defending the frontier would no longer be borne by Burma and the Than Shah State's tribute would be transferred t othe province while normal expenditure on P. W. D. would be fixed at a figure, Rs. 90 lakhs higher then Burma was allowed a few years ago. An all round increase in the salaries of Government servants will be affected next year and the scope of the Burma allowance will be extended as a result of general higher cost of living in Burma than in India. This would produce contentment among the staffs and the Development Trust would soon be providing houses for the majority of Government servants in Rangoon and thus relieve the burden of high rents.

Referring to avaition though not mentioned in the budget, he announced that in addition to the permanent aerodrome in Rangoon for Calcutta-Rangoon service the Government of India, were giving four aeroplanes poses. Continuing the speaker said that which would be kept for experimental purexperiments with American dry kiln and tanning would be undertaken by experts and an American consulting engineer had arrived to advise on the mechanical extraction of timber.

RICE CONTROL.

Dealing with rice control Mr. Lewisohn said that the producers had got good rices for paddy and had a chance to pay off their debts to Chetties. The missers were not so well pleased with control as godowns were over stocked and large sums of money locked up for shortage of shipping to more rice. This shortage was due to the Government of India returning to a system which conflicted with the natural course of shipping, but the situation was improving as the Government of India was taking every possible measure to meet the interests of trade. Out of the total exportable surplus of 1,400,000 tons. India had been allotted 900,000 tons and another 400,000 tons was estimated as India's further requirements. Out of the balance 210,000 tons had been allotted to Ceylon, 114,000 to the Straits, 50,000 to the United Kingdom 35,000 tons to Australia, 16,600 to Mauritius, 15,000 tons to South Africa, 3,000 to Aden, 2,100 to Siam, 7,000 to Fiji, 12,520 tons to East Africa with other smaller allotments leaving 129,7770 tons in reserve against the risk of monsoon failure in India or in the event of good monsoon for sale to other centres willing to pay reasonable prices. The profits of rice control to the end of March were estimated at 1½ crores and the total might be five crores but actual result depended on how much India got. Protest had been made that all profits should come to Burma and a respectful representation had been made inn that direction to the Government of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. J. D. Fraser and L. H. Turner resign from the Indian Civil Service,

Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court, is granted furlough up to 1st July, 1920.

Major H. S. Dutton I.M.S., is permanently posted to Behar.

Lieut.-Col. R. P. Wilson, I.M.S., is appointed Professor of Surgery and Lieut.-Col. F. P. Connor I.M.S., Professor, Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College.

Dr W. L. Sheldon Officiates Chief Inspector of Explosives.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Ayyar officiates as Accountant General, Burma.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Capt. H. Gunning acts as Chief Inspector, Air Board.

Mr. A. S. Parher I.C.S., reverts to the Punjab.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captain G. F. Graham I.M.S., is promoted Major Majors H. F. W. Patern, Cantonment Magistrate and V. Beadon, Civil Employ and Capt. H. H. Wilberforce Bell, Political Employ are transferred to the supernumerary list.

Under the auspices of the Akola District Association, the Balapu Salaga Conference was held on the 7th instant Doctor Cholker, from Nagpur presiding.

Lala Harkishenlal will preside at the Punjab Political Conference to be held at Jallundur.

The draft budget estimate of the Calcutta Improvement Trust shows capital receipts of Rs. 45 lakhs to which is added 50 lakhs representing debenture loan. In addition a sum of 79 lakhs is to be raised which can be met from surplus funds at the credit of revenue account. On expenditure side provision is made for a total outlay of Rs. 170 lakhs of which 146 is on land acquisition. It is expected 90 lakhs will be spent on model bustees and open spaces.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council on the 13th instant Mr. Dibson Financial Secretary presented the revised financial statement for 1920-21 and explained the charges in the amended draft after which the Council proceed to the discussion of the statement.

* * * *

The total approximate gross earnings of State Railways from 1st April to 28th February 1920 are more by Rs. 1,62,73,443 than figures for the corresponding period of 1918-19.

* * * *

A communique says:—The Government of India have approved of the appointment of the following officers who have served in the war to be Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police: Messrs. A. J. O'Conor, Punjab; C. H. Eliot, Central Provinces and L. J. Fitzpatrick, Assam.

* * * *

An Allahabad Message of March 12, says:—

Lieutenant Ferrar, the Italian Airman, who arrived here yesterday left this morning for Calcutta. Speaking to a Press representative he gave an interesting account of his remarkable experiences in his flight across Baluchistan, and also in his journeys from Karachi to Delhi and from Delhi to Allahabad.

* * * *

Nitrate of ammonia has been exempted from import duty leviable thereon.

* * * *

At Saturday's Council meeting of the C. P. Government, the Local Self-Government Bill 1919 was referred back again to the Select Committee for reconsideration, in view of the instructions received from the Government of India.

* * * *

The police constables of Madras City have resolved to form a Union with Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar, Editor of the "Hindu" as President.

* * * *

Sub-Inspectors and Inspectors of Madras City Police have resolved to memorialise the Government praying for annual or biennial increments, free clothing and full house rent in place of partial rent now allowed to them.

* * * *

At the Madras Legislative Council the debate on the District Municipalities Bill was resumed on March 12. On the motion of the Advocate-General an amendment was accepted modifying certain clauses which conferred, on Collectors, the power of enforcing execution of reso'ution of municipal bodies.

* * * *

A Lahore message of March 12, says:—

Lord Meston's Committee which arrived at Lahore on Thursday conferred with the Financial Secretary and members of the Finance Committee of the Punjab Legislative Council.. The Committee leaves for Delhi tonight.

* * * *

A branch of the Indian Home Rule League Poona has been established at Lahore with Lala Goverdhan Das as President.

* * * *

A provincial branch of the All-India Landowners' Association has been formed at Lahore under the presidency of Raja Narendra Nath.

* * * *

A Calcutta, message of March 13, says:—

The opening of Child Welfare Exhibition has been put off till 27th instant owing to delay in getting loan exhibits from Bombay where they were sent from Delhi.

* * * *

A Coimbatore message of March 11, says:—

Early yesterday morning workmen, fitters and other men working at the Calcutta Corporation Workshop at Entally went on strike. The strikers numbering about 500 men held a meeting and passed resolutions not to resume work unless the wages were increased all round by 25 per cent.

* * * *

Mahamahopadhya Kaviraj Gannanath Sen has been elected President of the 11th All-India Ayurvedic Conference to be held at Indore on the 31st March and 1st and 2nd April.

* * * *

A Coimbatore, message of March 11, says:—

The Indian Sugar Committee arrived here from Mangalore on 9th instant. The Committee will leave the station on 14th for Bangalore, where Mr. Mckenna, President, will rejoin it.

* * * *

A correspondent writes:—

Mr. P. M. Vazifdar, Pleader who had applied to the District Court,, Thana for a scrutiny of votes agains tMr. Keshavrao A. Padhye High Court Pleader, withdrew his application when the matter came up before Mr. P. S. Talyarkhan District Judge, Thana.

JABAKUSUM TAILA.

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the headache, are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will cool your brain and induce sound sleep The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing.

1 Phial Re. 1, V.P.P. Rs. 1-5.
3 Phials Rs. 2-4, V.P.P. Rs. 2-11.
1 Doz. Phials Rs. 8-12, V.P.P. Rs.10.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. Ujina via Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerks,—10 p.m.

SUNDAY, March 20.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Excelsior Theatre, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the currency and exchange policy of the Government of India, Mr. J. B. Petit to preside.

Domestic Occurences.

DEATHS.

RATNAGUR.—Ruttonji Maneckji Rutnagur Dalal, died yesterday morning. Funeral to-day, 8 a.m. (S. T.), Jehangir Mansions, Hughes Road. (Sandhurst Bridge.)

KOTHAVALA.—At Ahmedabad on March 14the, Dinbai, wife of Dossabhai Manekji Kothavala, Dy Collector, and daughter of the late Khan Bahadur Ratanji Nassarwanji Kothavala.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ ANNIVERSARY.

To-day being Principal day of the Utsar, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir this evening at 6-30 p.m.

GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The annual examination of the students of the Vidyalaya will be held on the 29th, 30th and 31st instant and 1st April in the Vidyalaya.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM OF BHAVNAGAR.

The Annual General Meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar will be held on Sunday the 21st of March 1920, at 4 p.m., at the Library rooms of the Anjuman, Harris Road.

HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Under the Joint auspices of the Bombay branches of the All-India and the Indian Home Rule League, a public lecture will be delivered to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Mandvi Branch of the Home Rule League on the "Reforms" by Mr. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta. Mr. Lakhmidas R. Tairsee will preside.

MEETING OF POSTAL CLERKS.

In view of the assurance by Government to appoint a Committee of Enquiry, an Extraordinary General Meeting of Postal Clerk's Club, under the auspices of the Postal Clerk's Club, will be held in the Harischandra Karyalaya on Thursday the 18th March 1920 at 10 p.m. to take necessary steps. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. V. C. Kelkar who has returned from Delhi will address the meeting.

BACK TO HINDUISM

Mr. Gajanan Vaman Karnik of Janjira, (age 38), an undergraduate of the Bombay University, had gone into Christianity about four years ago. He has now returned to Hinduism, and was initiated by the Hindu Missionary Society of Bombay on Wednesday the 10th of March in the presence of members and friends

S. S. PATRICIA.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 13.

In view of the anxiety that has been caused by reports in the Press as to the s.s. Patricia being unseaworthy and having cases of small-pox on board, it is notified that information has been received that this vessel left Suez on the 9th instant for Bombay. She was then perfectly seaworthy and there was no small pox on board. The vessel is expected to arrive at Bombay on the 20th instant, via Aden.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd left Mahalakshmi Station for Delhi at 12 noon on Sunday. Their Excellencies return from Delhi arriving Mahalakshmi Station at 7-35 a.m., on Thursday, the 18th instant.

His Excelency Sir George Lloyd will open the Workmen's Institute of the Kohinoor Mill at Dadar at 5-30 p.m. on Friday, the 19th instant.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd will give away the Prizes at the close of the Horse Show at the Willingdon Sports Club on Saturday, the 20th instant. His Excellency the Governor presides at Dr. Girdwood's Lecture at the Empire Theatre at 9-30 p.m.

His Excellency the Governor, Chancellor of the University of Bombay has been pleased to nominate Mrs. Pat Stewart, Principal of the Alexandra Girls School, to be an ordinary Fellow of the University of Bombay.

The Raja of Mahmudabad has been unanimously re-elected the President of the British Indian Association, Oudh on the expiry of his term.

A telegram from Moscow dated 9th March states that a new rouble note which will supersede all the existing notes is about to be issued. The value of these notes will be obligatory and valid throughout Russia until special instructions to the contrary are issued.

It is understood that Mr. Alfred Nundy's new book on "Political Problems" dealing specially with the disclosures made before the Hunter Committee, will be published this week.

RAZORS GROUND & SET

British and Keen as New. AS 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors ½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each Full Ho lowground Rs 5-8-0. each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened. Toilet Re. 1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each Scissor cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co. 86, Medows Street, (Opp Cornaglia) Bombay

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY GYM. LAWN TENNIS.

ANNETT BEATS KIBBLEWHITE.

In the Bombay Gymkhana Gentlemen's Singles Handicap tournament for which thirty-four members entered, F. Annett, after his success over A. E. Kibblewhite is the sixth of the last eight to be left in the tournament, others being Capt. Jim Matthews, P. Anstey, G. Pender, E. Andrews and Morley Fox. Annett won his match in two straight sets at 6—2, 6—4, He won his own service without an ace going against him in the first game and allowed Kibblewhite to score only one ace from the latter's own service. Annett's strength at the net and his ability to cover the court so well was responsible for these successes but gradually Kibblewhite was able to keep his returns low and by directing them down the line he had Annett, at times, standing still. Annett dwed a stroke on the difference of handicap in the third game and Kibblewhite ran to 40—love. Annett, however, drew to deuce only to see Kigblewhite take the advantage points. All that Kibblewhite could do in the next three games, however, was to get two aces in each game but he obtained the seventh game after a determined effort which went to deuce upon three occasions. Annett won the eighth game to 30

In the second set of ten games, deuce was called but once throughout—in the third game which was the first to fall to Kibblewhite. Encouraged with this success, Kibblewhite got level with Annett with a love game and was 3—2 with a game to 30. Annett responded gamely and went up to the net with frequency. He won the next two games at 30 and 15 respectively but Kibblewhite, getting to four all in a 30 game was challenging the lengthy "Man of Kent" in interesting fashion. Annett however won his service at 30 and as Kibblewhite could do no better than 30 in the tenth game, Annett won the match.

KNOTT AND FOX LOSE TO WILD AND WILSON.

In the Gentlemen's Doubles for which twenty-six couples entered Wild and Wilson accounted for Knott and Fox in the second round and with C. P. Sutthery and H. E. Foster, are in the anti penulte mate. At first it looked that Knott and Fox were going to have an easy victory for starting off with the first two games, they actually travelled as far as 4—2 before much opposition was presented. When Wild and Wilson did wake up they played a good forcing game. Wilson has a good forearm doing but Wild was the steadiest of the two. They won a game which went to deuce and then took Knott's service and became four all. Wilson lost his service and Fox did likewise so that the games became five all. The succeeding games did not go to deuce but there was some well contested play and after Fox and Knott let at 7—6, Wild and Wilson put on steam and won the next three gamps in certain fashion. at 9—7.

Only seven games were necessary in the second set as Wild and Wilson had matters pretty well their own way. The third game went to deuce and only the sixth game, Fox's service, went against the first set winners. In that set Wild and Wilson scored no fewer than twenty-six aces to only the thirteen of Fox and Knott.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

SEMI FINALS OF GOLFERS' CUP.

There were twenty-seven competitors who entered for the Golfer's Cup tournament. The conditions were match play on handicap and the two semi-final matches between E. Hargreaves and J. Cunningham, and S. Moore and T. D. Macintosh respectively were decided yesterday. To say that the results created a surprise would be to put the case mildly. J. Cunningham beat E. Hargreaves to the extent of 7 up and 5 to play while T. D. Macintosh vanquished S. Moore to the tune of 6 up and 5 to play. Cunningham has a handicap of 9 strokes in the club and Hargreaves is scratch player. In match play, Hargreaves had to allow Cunningham a stroke at the second, third, fourth, seventh, twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth holes. Cunningham continued after he had won the match and completed the eighteen holes in 77—38 and 39.

The same tale was told in the other semi-final when the B. B. & C. I. man beat S. Moore by 6 holes and 5 to play. Macintosh is a minus 18 man and Moore a minus 2 player, and the latter had to allow a stroke at twelve specially selected holes as three-quarters the difference handicap. Throughout the match, Moore won only one hole, the short one at the fifth which he holed in three to the four of Macintosh. Five were halved and at the two Macintosh was 2 up, but he won the next four holes in succession and completed the match at the thirteenth green.

NEW YORK, March 8.

Tone of New York closing market—steady.

Advanced on favourablo weather reports and talk of corner, buying by houses with foreign connections, firmer exchange, Wall Street support and improvement in Wall Street conditions, and declined later partially under realizing.

The mail steamer Morea with the outward Mails of the 26th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Thursday next.

We understand that the appointment of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad as temporary additional Judge of the Bombay High Court, announced on Saturday, does not take effect till June next.

On his way to Ooty, H. E. The Governor of Madras contemplates making a private tour to some parts of Mysore, Coorg and Nilgiris, Mynad, reaching Ootacamund about the 15th April.

BOMBAY WATER FAMINE

HOW TO COMBAT IT?

DR. SUKHIA UP AGAIN!

CALLS TENANTS 'WRETCHED,' AND "MISERABLE"!

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when there was a heated discussion over Mr. P. J. Marzban's motion of introducing pumps to increase the pressure of water in high buildings.

Mr. Marzban moved:—

"That in view of frequent and constant complaints from the residents of high buildings in the City about the insufficiency —and in many cases absolute lack—of water supply on top floors, the Commissioner be requested to suggest any amendment in the present Municipal Act with a view to remedy the grievances of the public and whether it would not be desirable to compel the landlords to provide pumps wherever such genuine complaints exist."

Mr. Marzban, in moving the proposition, said that this subject came before the Corporation several times, but beyond indulging in distructive criticisms and academical explanations nothing was achieved. The rate-payers were being constantly fed on assurances and promises. That was a scandalous state of affairs and it could not go on eternally. He said the Tansa triplication was likely to take years before maturing and the rate-payers who indirectly paid the water tax and who were being forced to use flushing water closets, undoubtedly would like to get a solution of the present situation by a test case in the High Court. It was with a view to put some practical measure in the action that he brought the motion forward and he appealed to the House to consider it patiently and sympathetically. He said that Col. Leiston's porposition to utilize sea-water for road watering and flushing purposes would take years again to come into operation. The supply in the city was about 30 gallons per head and it was too short of the normal quantity prescribed by Hygene. The Water Committee were discussing this problem and Mr. Marzban hoped the Hydraulic Engineer would bring in his report early to his experiments in some wards and with the scheme of giving extra water pipes for the top flats when required. Whenever the Water Committee attempted to force a landlord to keep his premises clean some members of the Corporation raised a hue and cry and "pious" protests were forthcoming. He said a hand pump would cost about Rs. 400—an electric pump about Rs. 3,000. The proprietors of buildings had jumped up 400 per cent. in the value and Mr. Marzban was disgusted to see the landlord class grudging even this petty outlet which they could easily recover by a little extra rent permitted by the Rent Act.

Mr. J. A. Wadia seconded the resolution.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, opposing the motion, said among various diseases now prevalent in Bombay, there was one called "cheap notoriety." Mr. Marzban, he said, wanted to supply water to the tenants at the expense of the landlord. In the opinion of the speaker it was the duty of the Municipality to supply full load of water to tenants and landlords alike, and that the landlords should do nothing, which savoured of preferential treatment.

DR. SUKHIA'S EFFUSIONS.

Dr. Sukhia said since the Rent Act was passed the tenants have been trying to become the masters of landlords in any and every respect. These wretched and miserable tenants were now trying to compell the landlords even to draw water for them.

Mr. Dhondy objected to Dr. Sukhia's using the terms "wretched" and "miserable" for the tenants.

Dr. Sukhia: I know Mr. Dhondy is a tenant and so he gets irritated so unreasonably.

In the opinion of Dr. Sukhia the trouble could be got rid of by putting larger distributing pipes only. He then moved an amendment that in view of frequent and constant complaints from the residents of high buildings in the city about the insufficiency—and in many cases absolute lack—of water supply on top floors the Commissioner be requested to apply pumps to the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada reservoirs to get sufficient pressure of water in the buildings, and report whether by introducing pumps the scarcity of water could be remedied.

Mr. Clayton, the Commissioner, said the question of providing pressure by putting pumps at the reservoirs would be impracticable. He explained that by that way the water could be exhausted in half the time and the grievance would remain quite the same. Of course, the Municipality could, in case of fire, produce pressure by pumping engines in a certain area, but it was impossible to apply the system to the whole city. He suggested to try the feasibility of applying pumps to houses.

Dr. Jehangir said it was unfortunate that the members of the Corporation should be divided into two parties according to their interest. He moved an amendment to the effect that the cost of the pumps should be divided between the tenants and the landlords and that the Commissioner should be requested to report on the whole question.

Mr. Marzban supported the amendment, which was accepted as a rider.

"REFER TO WATER COMMITTEE."

Dr. Batliwalla moved the following amendment:—

"That the matter with different amendments be referred to the Water Committee who should report the matter in consultation with the Commissioner, at the earliest opportunity, as the grievance was a genuine one."

Col. Gidney seconded the amendment.

Mr. Dhondy then said that he always found Dr. Sukhia siding the public. But that day he was surprised to hear him abusing the tenants in such abominable terms, because they were not tenants and because they could not be present there. He asked Dr. Sukhia to withdraw his words if he claimed to be a gentleman.

Dr. Sukhia now drew the attention of the President to the inference of Mr. Dhondy that he (Dr. Sukhia) was not a gentleman.

"NOT A GENTLEMAN."

Mr. Dhondy: Dr. Sukhia is not a gentleman.

Dr. Sukhia: Mr. President, he must withdraw his words and apologise.

Mr. Dhondy: Alright, I shall say Dr. Sukhia is not what he ought to be.

The President at this point ruled that Mr. Dhondy should withdraw his words and the latter did so.

Sir D. M. Petit then suggested that the motion should be now put to vote and it was done.

DR. BATLIWALLA'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Dr. Sukhia withdrew his amendment and Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was passed as a substantive proposition.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LORD CARMICHEAL'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 13

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held this morning, his Excellency the Governor presiding. Before formal business commenced Lord Ronaldshay at the request of the Maharaja of Burdwan unveiled in the Council Chamber the portrait of Lord Carmichael, presented to the Council by the non-official members at a cost of £400.

After this function the Council proceeded to formal business. Sir Henry Wheeler presented the revised financial statement after which discussion of resolutions by non-official members bearing on the financial statement was taken up.

The Council was occupied the whole of today in considering the resolutions on the revised financial statement. There were 18 resolutions on the agenda, of which two fell through owing to absence of the movers, seven were withdrawn after discussion, seven were rejected and two carried. The only alterations made were earmarking of Rs. 25,000 for anti-malarial survey in the vicinity of Calcutta and Rs. 23,000 for building quarters for Sub-Registrars.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, March 15.

The disturbance which lay over the Punjab yesterday has in conjunction with inflow of humid winds from Bay caused widespread rain and numerous thunderstorms over the whole from the North-West Frontier Province to Assam. Depression has passed into the Punjab Hills but another is approaching Baluchistan from Persia.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Behar and the United Provinces, local in Assam, Bengal east and north Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. A few falls occurred in Malabar.

The chief amounts are:—Silchar and Barisal one inch; Narayanganj two; Berhampore Dinajpur a half; Haziaribagh one; Purnea Naya Dumka a half; Gaya one; Ranci Darbanga, Patna, Gorakhpur, Allahabad and Meerut a quarter; Benares, Rurkee, Mussooree, Chakrata three quarters; Ambala, Lahore and Sialkote a half; Simla one; Peshwar a quarter and Trivandrum three-quarters Information is wanting from Kashmir.

Forecast:—Decrease in North-West India and west of United Provinces.

ALOTMENT OF REVERSE COUNCILS.

A press communique states:—

On Thursday the 11th March the total amount of applications for Reverse Councils was £117,185,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:—

Applications.

Calcutta—Immediates £46,914,000; Deferreds £2,028,000; Total £48,942,000; Allotted £834,000.

Bombay—Immediates £47,863,000; Deferreds £8,540,000; Total £56,403,000; Allotted £965,000.

Madra—Immediates £9,690,000; Deferreds £2,150,000; Total £11,840,000; Allotted £201,000.

NETWORK OF WIRELESS.

TO SERVE WHOLE EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

Messrs. Marconi Company have drawn up a scheme for the approval of Government for a network of wireless to serve the whole Empire. It comprises routes from England to India and thence to Singapore and Australasia with a branch from Singapore to Hongkong; England to Egypt and thence to East Africa and South Africa; England to West Africa and thence to South Africa with a branch from West Africa to South America; England to the West Indies; England to Montreal and thence to Vancouver; Australia to Vancouver. The scheme necessitates five mainline trunk stations in England, three each in Egypt and India, two each in East Africa, Montreal, Vancouver, South Africa, West Africa, Singapore and Australia and one in the West Indies. The staff necessary will be over 17,000. The Company undertake to complete the trunk stations within three years and to pay to the Governments of the territories where the stations are established 25 per cent. of the net profits earned.

At the expiration of thirty years the stations, if desired, may become Government property free.

MARATHI IN KANARA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Marathi in Kanara sounds something like a misnomer. The district bears the very name of the Kanarese language, and yet as a matter of fact a considerable proportion of the population is Marathi-speaking. Of the four Kanarese districts of the Bombay Presidency, Dharwar and Bijapur contain an insignificant number of Marathi population. In Belgaum, almost 25 per cent of the population is Marathi; in Kanara, the proportion is still higher, as high as 38 per cent. Out of a total population of 4,30,548, as many as 1,65,171 are Marathi-speaking.

Now is this Marathi-speaking population distributed in the various talukas? The figures cannot be had in the Census report, and so an interpellation was made by the Hon. Mr. Upasani, asking for information. But Government also was unable to get at the figures. In the absence of accurate information, we can only give a rough idea as to how it is distributed. There are eight talukas in the district and three pethas. Of the eight talukas, Karwar is predominantly Marathi; Ankola is more Kanarese than Marathi; but the higher classes who take the leading part in all activities, and whose children invariably attend primary schools, speak Marathi. Kumta, Honavar, and Bhatkal petha are almost like Ankola. Sirsi, Yellapur and Siddapur, are almost wholly Kanarese. Maliyal and Supa petha are more Marathi than Kanarese. and Mundgod petha is partly Marathi and partly Kanarese.

Is there sufficient provision of Marathi schools for this Marathi-speaking population as distributed in the various talukas? In reply to an interpellation by the Hon. Mr. Upasani, Government have supplied the information as tabulated below.

Name of Taluka	Number of schools.	Attendance Boys.	Girls.
Karwar ..	5	111	335
Ankola ..	3	43	113
Kumta ..	2	8	129
Yellapur ..	1	.	34
Haliyal ..	1	.	51
Supa ..	3	69	24
Total ..	15	231	691

From the information as tabulated above, it will be seen that the provision is almost insignificant. The schools are generally in the towns, mostly municipal, and meant more for girls than boys. Why should this be so? Why could not the Government give to the people education in their own vernaculars? Why should Government indirectly force the Marathi speaking population to learn Kanarese only? The reason is not far to seek. It lies in the fact, that Government is misled by the name of the district, and seems to have been under the impression that in a Kanarese district, the Marathi population must necessarily be small and insignificant. If the fact that there is such a large Marathi population in Kanara waiting to be taught their own language, is brought home to the mind of Government, I am sure they cannot and will not, in justice and propriety, refuse to the people education in their own vernacular.

There are many considerations for which such a course is advisable, just and expedient. Some of them may be mentioned. (1) Though Kanarese is the recognised language of the district, documents in Marathi are not refused in the courts and public offices. Documents written in Marathi are accepted for registration. Marathi schools also are provided for the girls in towns. (2) The Marathi-speaking population, as would be expcted, read their scriptures and Puranas in Marathi. Their usual books of reading, including novels, magazines and newspapers, are all in Marathi. Of the vernaculars books in almost all libraries, the greater number is in Marathi. Accounts and correspondence are also kept in Marathi. (3) As a result of the foregoing circumstance, the children of almost all Marathi-speaking families, if they learn at all, are compelled to learn Marathi at home, only because there are no Marathi schools. Then they have to proceed to Kanarese schools, where they are taught Kanarese along with other subjects of the school curriculum, which also the children are required to learn through the medium of Kanarese. It is like history taught in Anglo-Vernacular schools, with English text-books. (4) Kanarese is learnt not with any relish but merely because there is no provision of Marathi. It is learnt upto the 4th standard only as a rule merely for the sake of procuring an entrance to the English classes, and then it is very conveniently soon forgotten. (5) To the Marathi population Kanarese is being taught and education in Marathi is refused, and as a result, they are a people as it were without a language well-studied, in which they can write and hope to be authors. The technicalities of Marathi grammar, are to be throughly studied and grasped in the primarily schools and if the opportunity is refused there, the correct composition in Marathi becomes a matter of expreme difficulty. This is one of the reasons why writers from amongst the Marathi population in Kanara, are so rare.

In consideration of all this, the Hon. Mr. Upasani has given notice of the following reslution to be moved in the session of the Bombay Legislative Council "This council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, that adequate provision be made for opening a sufficient number of Marathi schools for the Marathi-speaking children in the Kanara district having regard to the proportion of the Marathi-speaking population of that district."

The subject of the resolution is entirely non-controversial. The demands are fair, just and proper. It may be confidently hoped that all the members of the Council will support the resolution, and that Government will be pleased to generously accept it.

There are two minor questions connnected with this resolutions: the first is about the provision of a teacher for Mrathi in the Karwar High School. It is understood that provision has already been made for this, from June next. The other is with regard to the complaint that that Vernacular School Final and Middle School Schoolarship exanminations are taken in Kanarese only, and that Marathi and Kanarese are not both recognised, as they are in Belgaum. Bu this question will be solved of its own accord, if the resolution to be moved by Mr. Upasani is accepted by Government.

Yours, etc.

S. G. W.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 15.

S S City of Poona, Martin, Birkenhead, Feb. 18.

S S Karapara, Downing, Durban, Feb. 25.

S S Gonedano Maru, Miyanari, Cardiff, Feb. 14.

S S Ozarda, Goodie, Rangoon, March 6.

S S Nizam, Park, Rangoon, March 5.

DEPARTURES.

March 15.

S S Linga, Cutbush, Karachi.

The following vessels commenced their port-clearances yesterday.

S S Chupra, King, China.

S S Nore, Collier, China.

S S Shwedagon, Gentle, Rangoon.

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Shinyo Maru for Kobe etc.

S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4,791 tons, Captain D Martin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Birkenhead, with a general cargo and 149 passengers, which port she had left on 15th ultimo.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karapara, 3,721 tons, Captain J F Downing, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban, with mails, a general cargo and 567 passengers, which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S S Gonedano Maru:—The steamer Gonedono Maru, 3,179 tons, Captain T. Miyanari, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, with ballast, which port she had left on 14th ultimo.

S S Ozarda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Ozarda, 3,647 tons, Captain G T Goodie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 6th instant.

S S Nizam:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Nizam, 3,334 tons, Captain G Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 5th instant.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Company's steamer Linga, 968 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Chupra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Chupra, 3,462 tons, Captain C R King, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China, with a general cargo.

S S Nore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Nore, 4,188 tons, Captain R M Collzer, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for China, with a general cargo.

S S Shwedagon:—The I B P Company's steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain A E Gentle, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

EXPORTS

March 15.

S S Castilia for Liverpool:—4 nongs horses, J Crawford; 100 bales cotton, J Ismailjee.

S S Scindia for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co; 10,000 cwts cotton seed, Sanday and Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Castilia for Marseilles:—6,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Scindia for Marseilles:—16,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Castilia for Barcelona:—100 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Scindia for Barcelona:—700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Scindia for Valencia:—1,000 cwts castor seed, 4,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Macedonia for London:—155 cwts dry ginger, Dhanji Haridas and Co.

S S Dewanha for London:—1 bale cow skin, A A Peerbhoy.

S S Annam for Hull:—2,600 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

S S Steigarwald for Hull:—750 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Benaiy for Hull:—1,001 cwts cotton seed, P Narayan.

S S Vigo for Dunkirk:—200 bales cotton, 2 pots essence de palma rosa, Volkart Bros.

S S Heathside for Antwerp:—110 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 100 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co; 60 bales cotton, 450 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 17 bales cotton fly, C Chandulal and Co; 4 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton fly, V Govindlal; 100 bales hemp, 135 bales cotton fly, C Peeraj and Co.

S S Heathside for Antwerp (for orders):—2,000 cwts rape seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Heathside for Hamburg:—163 bales cotton, Dwarkadas Kedarmall; 330 bales cotton, Bombay Company; 100 bales cotton, Vardhaman Bros; 4,002 cwts myrabolams, 200 bales cotton fly, C Peeraj and Co.

IMPORT.

March 15.

S S Santa Malta from New York via Karachi, Agents Shaw Wallace and Co—417 bales old newspaper, 4 cases liquid rish glue, 4 cases petroleum jug oil, 20 cases dental cream, 35 cases screws, 73 cases salmon, 42 bis 1 keg coal tar dye, 1,176 bundles 656 nos steel bars, 2 cases clock, 3 cases toilet article, 50 carboys acetic acid, 10 boots, 27 lamps, 100 ds Ether sulphurid, 9 cases shears, 38 packages syrup, 144 cases printing paper, 47 cases lamp, shade etc., 200 cases cigarettes, 2 cases bromide etc., 9 cases bolts and nuts, 4 cases dies etc., 35 cases milk, 8,000 bundles steehoops, 23 cases glasses, 900 cases cand salmon, 14 cases padlock, 45 cases cheese, 2 cases tablets, 14 cases grape juice, 2 cases cand meats etc., 58 cases manola, 22 cases ointment and soap, 9 cases food products, 3 cases tablets and ointment, 4 cases quinine.

S S Chakdara from Busrah, Agents M M & Co—23 bales goat skin, 328 bags almond, 20 bags gall, 2 cases gum, 1 case 5 bales carpet, 10 bales cotton, 1,036 bundles 971 baskets w dates.

S S Iran from Jeddah, Agents Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co—316 bags gum, 2 bags copper.

S S Macedonia from London, Agents M M & Co 4,516 casks cement, 225 bales newspaper.

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[ESTABLISHED 1888]

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All contributions must be sent to the committee's treasurers c/o Kothi Haji Ali Jan Delhi.

And all communications to be addressed the Secretary, Mr. Tajuddin, Ballimaran Delhi.

NOTE.—1. Ali Brothers have refused accept the national Purse for their privat use as the Purse Committee originally intended and as directed by them the mone is to be remitted from time to time to th Khilafat Fund in their name.

2. Donors to the Purse for an amount whic is not less than a rupee will be presented photo of Ali Brothers and a letter of thanks in their own handwriting.

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GENERAL SECRETARIES,
All-India Ali Brothers Purse Committee,
DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, March 16, 1920.

THE BOMBAY BUDGET.

The Budget for the next year which was introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday may not inaptly be called a prosperity budget. There is an expansion both of revenue and expenditure. The Revised Financial Statement presented by Sir George Carmichael has this year been cast in a better and more orderly form, which is calculated to give a clearer view both of the general position of the Provincial finances and of points of detail than the form which has been in use hitherto, and we have to thank the Finance Member for this improvement. That the position of the Provincial finances is sound is seen in the high balance of four crores with which the Finance Member hopes to end the next official year. Having regard to the fact that this will be the last budget under the present system, this balance may be regarded as a happy guarantee that the Ministers will not have insuperable difficulties in meeting the claims of their departments. A close examination of both the revenue and the expenditure sides, however, does not induce great optimism in this respect. Before we proceed to show this, it is as well to examine the general position of finances as revealed in the revised estimates for the current year. The year began with an opening balance of over four crores and a half, an estimated revenue of Rs. 10.38 crores, an estimated expenditure of Rs. 10.52 crores, and an estimated closing balance of Rs. 4.41 crores. Thus the current year's Budget was for a deficit of about Rs. 14 lakhs, but though the expenditure is expected to exceed the estimates by about 40 lakhs, the receipts increased in greater proportion with the result that a surplus of over Rs. 40 lakhs is expected, bringing the opening balance for the next year to Rs. 4.83 crores, the revised figures for revenue and expenditure being respectively Rs. 11.35 crores and Rs. 10.93 crores. On the revenue side there has been, as the figures show, a maintenance of the comparatively rapid growth which began in the second year of the war.

Sir George Lloyd drew attention of the Council to the salient features of the expansion which both our revenue and expenditure have undergone during the last five years. The total pre-war revenue, quinquennial average, was Rs. 7.31 crores, whereas our present revenue is Rs. 11.74 crores, showing a remarkable increase of 60 per cent. Land Revenue, of course, continues to be a main source of income. But Stamps, Income Tax and, above all, Excise, show phenomenal increases. While the biggest *pro rata* increase has been in Income Tax, the provincial share of which before the war was Rs. 28 lakhs and is now Rs. 185 lakhs, the biggest actual increase has been in Excise, which, while it gave us before the war a revenue of Rs. 164 lakhs, now gives us no less than Rs. 430 lakhs and has become the largest single item on our revenue side. The Budget for the next year provides for a revenue of Rs. 11.73 crores, of which, among other sources, Land Revenue is expected to yield Rs. 3.49 crores, Excise Rs. 4.30 crores, Income Tax Rs. 1.85 crores and Stamps Rs. 82 lakhs. The increased yield from Income Tax and Stamps, of course, reflects the commercial and industrial expansion which is taking place in Bombay. This is gratifying. But what about Excise? The Memorandum by the Finance Member says: "Excise Revenue is expanding and is expected to give an increase of 35 lakhs. (That is, over the budget estimate of Rs. 3.95 crores for the current year.) The good harvest, high prices obtained for agricultural produce and the general rise in the rate of wages paid for labour have all had their effect in augmenting this head of revenue." We do not know whether to laugh or to weep over the cynical naivete of these remarks. Taken in their logical sequence the remarks of the Finance Member bear this interpretation that whatever advantages are secured by good harvest, high prices for produce, and high wages, go to make the hold of the curse of drink on the country stronger and that this process is necessary for the needs of our exchequer! How long is this tainted money going to tempt our financiers? And what of the poison with which the population is being injected to its increasing material and moral ruin? The Finance Member has attempted to show that the average yearly consumption of country spirit fell by 2.2 per cent. during the five years of war as compared with the pre-war quinquennium, while the revenue rose by 40 per cent. From this, he says, "it is clear that the objects which the Government set before them of securing a maximum revenue while at the same time restricting consumption by high rates of taxation, have been successfully achieved." We agree that the Government have enriched the exchequer enormously, but can any reasonable man feel proud that consumption has been reduced in five years by so high a percentage as *two*? So much for our expanding revenue!

The expansion of our expenditure also is not altogether comforting. Our expenditure in the pre-war quinquennium was Rs. 7.06 crores, the budget for the next year provides for an expenditure of Rs. 12.67 crores showing an increase of 79 per cent. as contrasted with the increase of 60 per cent. in our revenue—a disparity due to the overcautious policy of piling up excessive cash balances and the false economy practised during the war on vital matters such as education and sanitation. Educational expenditure, which is estimated at Rs. 1.48 crore shows an increase of 170 per cent. on the pre-war figure of Rs. 52 lakhs. Police expenditure is estimated at Rs. 1.65 crore, showing a considerable increase over the pre-war figure of Rs. 93 lakhs. In considering the expansion of expenditure on these two items, it is instructive to note that while Education was starved in pre-war days, Police absorbed more than was reasonable. We congratulate the Education Member on the rapid strides made in educational expenditure But it is necessary to point out that the predominant consideration in regard to Education should be not how much we can afford to spend but how much we can afford *not* to spend. While, therefore, we recognise that general improvement is being made in the pay of those employed by the Education Department and that there is to be an expansion of educational facilities, the two vital needs—technical and girls primary education—have not received adequate attention. For the rest, the marked feature on the expenditure side in almost all departments is the provision for the improvement of pay and allowances of various establishments. The men in the subordinate services of Government departments, never adequately remunerated, have been labouring under a most acute grievance during the last few years of abnormal prices. They have long deserved substantial relief. And we hope they will get the relief they deserve. We wish, however, Government published figures showing the amounts absorbed by increases given respectively to the already overpaid high officers and to the ill-paid subordinate staff. The debate on Mr. Kamat's resolution regarding "bad climate allowance" brings into relief a state of things which calls for an immediate and thorough investigation into this neglected aspect of provincial finance, with a view to the formulation of a considered scheme of retrenchment.

THE VILLAGE PANCHAYAT BILL.

One of the most important pieces of legislation to be discussed during the current sessions of the local Legislative Council will be the Village Panchayat Bill, which comes up for its second reading. As the Select Committee's report shows, the original Bill has been considerably re-drafted and, in some directions, has undergone essential improvement. The questions, which the Select Committee appear to have discussed in great detail, referred to the presence of the Patel as an ex-officio member of the panchayat, to the extension of suffrage to women and to investing the panchayats with judicial powers in petty civil and criminal cases. The majority in the Select Committee have decided that the village patel should be an ex-officio member, but we hope the Legislative Council will consider this question from all sides and meet the charge, upon which is based the idea of excluding the patel unless he comes in by election, viz., that he is, in the circumstance of the case, the last person in a village to wish the punchayat to prosper. He has come to be considered as the last link in the official bonds which control independent non-official activity and unless he is made to feel that he can retain his office and prestige in the village only through the good-will of its inhabitants, we are afraid his position will be as autocratic as that of the Collector-President of the municipality to-day. We note that the sex disqualification is not removed but we have no doubt the Council will unhesitatingly reject the illiberal decision of the Select Committee.

A suggestion that deserves careful consideration is that made in the minute of dissent by the Hon. Rao Saheb Harilal Desai regarding the financial ability of the panchayat. He would amend the clause referring to the crediting of the village fund in such a manner as to empower the Governor-in-Council to place to the credit of the fund the proceeds of such incomes as might be assigned to it by any general or special order of the Governor-in-Council. He refers to the fact, which those conversant with conditions in rural areas cannot deny, that the Government do not realise as much revenue under the head of miscellaneous receipts in villages as the villagers themselves would do, if they had to manage and appropriate them for the village fund. He goes on to point out that if these were assigned to the village panchayat, they would be a considerable source of revenue to that body. We hope such an enabling provision will commend itself to the Council although the Select Committee have not recommended it. It is regrettable that the Select Committee could not see their way to recommend any investment of elementary judicial powers to the panchayats. With the example of the United Provinces and more recently of the Central Provinces before them, the Government of Bombay could have, without laying themselves open to the charge of being rash or incautious, allowed the panchayats at least elementary judicial functions. It is claimed—and nobody has been found to deny the validity of that claim—that the possession of such powers alone will make these bodies living organizations and will bring justice nearer to the homes of the people. In this connection we may at least hope that the suggestion of the Hon. Rao Saheb Desai to amend sub-clause d of Clause 18 of the Bill in such a way as to empower the Governor-in-Council to invest panchayats at his discretion with judicial powers in petty civil and criminal cases will, at least, be accepted by the Council. This can be done without postponing the passage of the Bill until the sanction of the Government of India is obtained. The latter have expressed views upon this question which are very favourable to the endowment of such powers. Their resolutions of 1915 and 1918 on local self-government contain a clear indication of their attitude.

So great has been the disappointment at finding the Bombay Government unventuressome regarding this question of investing panchayats with judicial powers that there is quite a volume of opinion in favour of rejecting the Bill even as recommended by the Select Committee. We hope, however, no such extreme course will be considered advisable. It ought to be possible to accept the amended Bill, if Government give an assurance that they will as soon as possible bring in a supplementary Bill confering judicial powers on the panchayats. The Government of Madras were also at first rather shy about investing the panchayats with the judicial powers. The United Provinces Government, however, suggested, on the recommendation of a Special Committee appointed in 1916, that if it was worthwhile to establish panchayats they should have all necessary powers, viz., civil, criminal, sanitary and educational, that it was important they should find enough cases to try, enough business to transact and enough money to keep alive their sense of reality and responsibility. We are sure what has been found practicable in the United Provinces will be equally so in a Presidency claiming to be more advanced and progressive.

Notes of the Day.

Islamophobia.

The prattle of Lord Bryce in the Lords on the Turkish question is worthy of a mountebank and not of a scholar accustomed to see things in perspective. The folly of condemning a whole nation has been recognised by all historians since the days of Burke who pleaded against wholesale indictments. In a recent number of the "Contemporary Review" Lord Bryce abused the Turks with all the epithets of vulgarity that a fanatical scholar could be capable of. What exactly it is that worries this aged savant, we cannot realise. He wants the Turkish frontiers both East and West to be closed down, for the safety of Christians in Cicilia and Armenia. It is hardly conceivable that his Lordship would be agitated over the slaughter or persecution of Moslems; to him they are apparently something of a demoniacal brood driving a man to question the wisdom of Providence, in having allowed such a pestilential and irredeemable species to exist! Lord Bryce is free to strafe the Turk, but he should not take liberties with truth which is known to all. His Lordship opined that the "concession" of Constantinople to Turkey had lowered British prestige in India. Probably, he got another letter by the last mail, but his informant has once more failed him. Far from British prestige being damaged, Indians feel greater respect towards France and Britain in having refrained from annexing Constantinople. His Lordship seems to be of the persuasion that robbery and outrage, while reprehensible among Turks, are conducive to the prestige of the Allies when they resort to them. Lord Bryce is speaking with a reckless flippancy for which even his age is not a sufficient excuse.

Not a Flock of Innocents.

Lord Curzon spoke like a practical man. Lord Bryce, having no responsibility, chatted away without control of all his faculties. In the first place, to disarm the population of Cilicia would be impossible. The majority of the people being Moslems, the facile process of cutting out the territory cannot be attempted without a large army; what is worse, there will be no moral justification for such a campaign. Secondly, the Armenian people, who have been represented as a holy and harmless flock of devotees, are, said Lord Curzon, not innocent lambs. To the Crusaders in Britain and America, they always appeared as a martyr nation existing by the vitality of special divine protection. As a matter of fact the community has existed for more than a thousand years and if the annual tales of slaughter were true, the casualties would long ago have outstripped the population. The fact of their existence, with flourishing concerns, shows that the determined and age-long persecution of the Christian brethren by the Moslems were in the bulk, a fable. No one will condone the savage conflicts between the two nations from time to time. Armenians were ferocious in their reprisals and rebellions; they did not practise the law of turning the other cheek to the smiter. Such however has never been the conception of Salvationist Christians who look on the Armenian as guileless. We do not think that any one has excused the Turk, and when the stunt of massacres is made to deepen the anger of Islamophobes, the only fair way of settling the issue would be an Enquiry on which trustworthy Moslems are represented.

No Direct Action.

The proposal of direct action has been rejected by the Trade Union Congress by a crushing majority. The miners are determined on seeing the mines nationalised and their representatives pointed to the stern insistence of the trade, at the time of the King's Speech. Mr. Brace made a powerful and well-argued speech in support of his amendment. Following on him, Mr. Lunn made a minatory speech, promising to compel the Government to yield. It was just the kind of threat which Mr. Lloyd George had been looking for; ignoring Mr. Brace, he attacked Mr. Lunn, tore his threats to tatters and proclaimed, amidst applause, that against the anarchic dictation of a minority, the country would fight to the death. In the dust and din of his charge, the weightier representations of Mr. Brace had been screened up, and the Premier emerged triumphant. Any extreme step of Labour will be Mr. Lloyd George's opportunity to live down his unpopularity and rise as the champion of constitutional government. But the political centre of gravity happens to be outside the present House of Commons; and the decisions taken by the Trade Unions were awaited with great interest. Mr. Smillie, Mr. Hodges and their following in the Miners' Federation were for the compulsion of Government by a paralysing strike of all the trades. The resolution of the Trade Union Congress is, however, decisive, and the Miners, who have now decided on direct action, will have to carry on their propaganda with greater zeal and secure the support of the public.

Lost Chance for Premier.

The question of Direct Action is said, through the decision, to be put off for a generation. Political prophecy is often found to fail in the event. About the rights and wrongs of a general cessation of work, the average citizen is not concerned. If it is for a good object and attempted after all other avenues of settlement have been explored, there will be few moral considerations entering the minds of those who condemn it. The act is, ethically, neutral. The decision of the Trade Union Congress is based on the belief that all the methods of constitutional suasion have not been exhausted. That is true. The miners are eager to compel the Government to accept the majority report of the Sankey Commission, and Mr. Lloyd George, after hesitation, has finally moved to the Tory Right, in this as in other issues. The miners have however to educate the electorate and give them the chance of a fair decision, before making the dispute one between the workers and the State, while it is still one between the workers and the Coalition Government. As Mr. Clynes said, an extreme decision was just what Mr. Lloyd George would welcome, for fighting it as a Bolshevik spectre. The chief consideration that influenced the Trade Union Congress was the fact that the methods of constitutional agitation were not adequately tried or the opportunity of a Labour Government sufficiently realised. Till a chance is given to those possibilities, the proposals of extra-constitutional methods will be considered premature; direct action is, as events may prove, rather postponed than absolutely rejected, but everything will depend on the success or failure of Labour to gain its ends through ordinary constitutional means. For the present, they are not prepared to put themselves in the wrong. It remains, however, to be seen what effect the Miners' decision is likely to have on the Labour world.

Incredible.

The Gold Import Act Amendment Bill is to be taken up for consideration next September, but the Act of 1917 extends till six months after the war, so that there will be no gap between the expiration of the Act and its amendment. The amendment merely seeks to prolong the Act until such time as the Governor-General in Council is pleased to notify the allowance of gold imports. This is a most insidious proposal calculated to keep the bar against the import of gold indefinitely. The topsy-turvey manner in which our economic interests are safeguarded, is apparent in the decision that gold should be, as long as possible, excluded from the country; all other countries facilitate the receipt of gold and where there is risk of squandering, prohibit its re-export. In India the inflow of gold is checked; South African gold is artificially diverted off; the gold produced in the South is earmarked for outside consumption. Mr. Hailey says that the "temporary restriction of gold" was not contrary to the recommendations of the Currency Committee. The Currency Committee in its policy of beluading the patriotic intentions of Government during the war, itself to the strain of [illegible] temporary restriction" of gold; it was done as part of the general certificate for the past, and not a recommendation for the future. The move of the Government of India has to be stoutly opposed, because the Currency Committee Report, of which they make a convenient fetish, is misquoted in defence of the exclusion of gold.

Marathi Schools in Kanara.

The Hon. Mr. Upasani has given notice of a resolution to be moved in the current session of the Bombay Legislative Council that adequate provision be made for opening a sufficient number of Marathi schools for the Marathi-speaking children in the Kanara district, having regard to the proportion of the population speaking that language in the district. Almost 40 per cent. of the population in Kanara is Marathi-speaking and we are surprised to find that there are only 15 schools in the whole district for the teaching of Marathi, with 922 pupils. The demand made in the resolution is quite fair and just. No special case is required to be made and we have no doubt the members of the Council will support and that Government will accept the resolution.

POLICE V. EDUCATION.

MORE MONEY WANTED FOR GIRLS' EDUCATION.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS LOST.

DEBATE ON BOMBAY BUDGET.

(By our Special Representative.)

The variety of subjects discussed by the Council during its Monday session was small but the interest, the debate created, was so great that the remaining budget resolutions only four in number and asking for a reduction in the Forest and the Police expenditure to provide for agricultural and educational facilities occupied the whole day. The budget resolutions programme of this session could probably not have been over on the second day, if the proposals standing in the name of the Hon Mr. Parekh, had come up for discussion after the others had been disposed off. It was noticed, however, that the "Father of the House" was not in his place when his turn came, and the Hon. Rao Sahib Desai, who wanted to move his resolution during his absence, and quoted precedent for his ability to do so for the sake of an absent member was informed by Sir George Carmichael that such a permission could not be granted. The ruling was rather surprising, because occasions have not been wanting when resolutions have been allowed to be moved on behalf of their original proposers.

Cattle farms and Communication.

It has been a very noticeable feature of recent Council proceedings that the two Khandesh representatives never lose a chance of compelling attention to the needs of their locality by means of interpellations, resolutions, and proposals asking that the budget grants be re-appropriated to benefit Khandesh. This time it was Rao Bahadur Garud who ventilated the Khandesh grievances. He has considerably improved in his debating style and is now listened to with far greater attention both by the Government bench and the additional members. In his demand that a lump provision of Rs. 30,000 be made for a Khillari cattle farm at Shirpur, he received able support from many Indian members, notably from Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas and Mr. Desai. The matter ought to have been brought up in the Finance Committee, said the acting President of the Council, Sir George Carmichael, who was in the chair during the absence of the Governor. The Hon. Mr. Paranjpye agreed with this, but strongly supported the mover. There are no Khillari cattle bred in Khandesh, asserted Sir George Carmichael later in the debate when with praiseworthy patience he attempted to answer the various criticisms the discussion had given rise to. The mover thought that there was no reason why Khillari cattle could not be bred at Shirpur and insisted on having a division on his resolution, losing it only by three votes. He then turned his attention to the proposed bridge on the Arunabati river at Shirpur. "Is it to be a Local Board bridge?" asked Mr. Curtis, and drawing largely upon his administrative experience, gave reasons why the Rs. 20,000 asked for should not be sanctioned. The hon. mover who could not just then remember whether the Amravati bridge was a Local Board concern, could be silenced by the reply that it was a purely departmental matter. The Council could not discuss proposals regarding bridging over all kinds of ditches, nullahs, and flowing streams. The resolution was, of course, lost and the budget-head "Police" came up for discussion.

"A Contented and Decent Police."

The Hon. Mr. Kamat who moved the next two resolutions, wanted to reduce the Police expenditure in two definite directions, and appropriate the sums thus saved for the provision of approved free reading rooms and libraries, for which he wanted only Rs. 2,500, and for providing special facilities for the primary education of girls, for which he proposed the setting aside of a lakh of rupees, to be saved by not spending money as proposed on providing clothing for Sub-Inspectors of Police. The money for his free reading rooms and libraries, only a few thousand, was to come by way of not making additional provision for bad climate allowance to Police officers. He was to learn later in the debate that what the Government want is, in the words of Sir George Carmichael, police, a contented and a decent Police force. To achieve this end expenditure on police has steadily increased, the officers and men are in receipt of various allowances, and now the number of places put on the black list as bad climate stations, is proposed to be enlarged with the result that a larger number of officers will receive the bad climate allowance. Mr. Kamat, in moving his first resolution regarding the provision of grants to libraries, indicated the importance in any scheme of education of possessing a large number of free reading rooms and libraries in the mofussil, quoted what was done in this direction by a neighbouring State, noticed how no Public Libraries Act was possible here just now, remarked upon the poverty of our municipal and local bodies to provide funds for the purpose, and urged Government to assist voluntary effort in this matter. He then turned to indicate the source from which the Rs. 25,000 he had asked for, should come. He did not see any necessity for increasing the provision for bad climate allowance to Police officers, and wanted that money to be saved and appropriated for a better and an educational purpose. Owing to the war everything had gone from bad to worse, "but are we to suppose that the climate too had gone from bad to worse?", he asked. The Council followed his speech with great interest, and the debate he raised continued for an hour more, ending with the statement of the Government position by Sir George Carmichael, who endorsed what the Inspector-General of Police had to say in the matter. Several members participated in the discussion, Mr. Paranjpye pointing out that these bad climate places were popularly believed to be penal settlements for incompetent officers. When a man wanted to serve, he was bound to be sent to all heads of places, and he saw no reason why the system of bad climate allowances should be encouraged. The Hon. Mr. Robertson held that an officer in an unhealthy place ought to be given extra remuneration because he wanted there a more nourishing diet. Officers in other services have to be stationed at unhealthy places. Do they receive similar allowances? querried Mr. Harchandrai who gave emphatic support to Mr. Kamat's resolution. Sir George Carmichael asked Mr. Kamat here to elucidate a point he had referred to in his speech as mover. Which public bodies had Government devoted in the manner Mr. Kamat had indicated? The latter promptly furnished a list. Government had in particular given Rs. 30,000 to the Kama Oriental Research Institute, if they are prepared to help research, of an academic kind, why should they not assist in helping in a much more practical manner, by assisting voluntary agencies which are providing the man in the street with general education by the establishment of reading rooms and libraries. "Any kind of them", asked Sir George. "I say approved", replied Mr. Kamat, but the carefulness of his phraseology and the sweet reasonableness of his demand fell upon the always unwilling ears of the official block, and defeated on his first, he proceeded to speak on his second resolution, in which he asked for a lakh of rupees to provide facilities for encouraging the primary education of girls.

A moral Victory.

The voting on the resolution showed that Mr. Kamat obtained a moral victory for his cause yesterday evening. Seventeen voted for him, and seventeen against, and it was only the casting vote of the acting President that turned the moral victory into a technical defeat. Mr. Kamat pleaded eloquently for giving a lakh more to offer better inducements to girls to attend schools. Quoting a series of figures, he mentioned the distressing fact that while 52 lakhs are spent for boys for primary education, only four are spent for girls. He mentioned how in this Presidency each school gets less than Rs. 5 per annum to spend a prize and scholarships. The question of supplying clothing to the subscription of a department which had already been endowed with an increase in expenditure this year of 19 lakhs may as well await another year to make a beginning with tackling the problem of girls' education seriously. Mr. Harchandrai supported him, but the Council was surprised to learn from the Hon. Diwan Bahadur Godbole, who followed him that he was doubtful whether the grant of a lakh if given, would be utilised by the Education Department. He had seen recently some schools in the backward tracts of the Poona district, and out of a class of 25 boys hardly three could be in attendance. With girls the conditions would be much worse. He had sympathy with the resolution, but was afraid the money would be unutilised. The Inspector-General of Police thoroughly agreed with the Dewan Bahadur, but he was further concerned with the clothing problems of his men. Textile fabrics had gone up in price and if the Council cut off this grant even slightly, the Police force would present a ragged appearance. As a matter of fact he had asked for four lakhs, Government had allowed him only two and he did not view with equanimity in reduction in that. Mr. Purshottamdas inquired why this grant of two lakhs was to be recurring. Mr. Coverton rose merely to correct some figure mentioned by Mr. Kamat, Mr. Belvi who followed greatly enlivened the debate by pointing out that during his nine years' experience of the Council never once had he seen a financial resolution by a non-official member accepted. This was the last occasion for them to make amends, let it be shown at least during this session that the popular demand was reasonable. Mr. Garud spoke in similar strains, and Mr. Kamat made a vigorous reply which rallied seventeen members to his side, though just the same number voted against him. The motion was lost only by a casting vote, and, after the rest of the Financial Statement was read out, the Council adjourned.

PYOCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sittings at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday, Sir George Carmichael, presiding.

The Council resumed the further consideration of the revised financial statement. Under the head "Forest," Rao Bahadur S. D. Garud moved the following resolution:—"This Council recommends that lump provision be made for grant of Rs. 30,000 for Khillari cattle farm. Shirpur, to be met by a corresponding reduction in item No. 41 of the Draft Financial Statement B."

Rao Bahadur Garud said when he saw the farm in question he found it enclosed by only a thorn hedge and it was essential to have a strong fence in order to protect the cattle there from the depredations of panthers. He hoped Government would provide for this item.

Mr. P. A. Desai, supporting the resolution, said Khandesh was one of the most important agricultural districts, and the Khillari cattle one of the best breeds in the country. Every attempt should therefore be made to preserve it. At present there was no "pucca" shed to put these cattle in, with the result that they were liable to depredations by wild animals such as panthers.

Mr. S. B. Upasani advocated the adoption of special measures to preserve the cattle. He thought the Forest staff was large enough and retrenchment could be made there to meet the expenditure in carrying out the object of the resolution.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye earnestly hoped Government would consider the matter favourably. The sum of Rs. 30,000 was not a very large amount, especially in view of the important object aimed at in the resolution. The question was one of the utmost importance to the country as the stock of cattle had in recent years decreased on account of famines, and it was essential that the stock should be replenished. He however thought that Rao Bahadur Garud should have first brought this question to the notice of the members of the Finance Committee, which could have considered the question of making a provision for the expenditure involved.

Dewan Bahadur Godbole agreed with Mr. Paranjpye that it would have been much better if Rao Bahadur Garud had first brought the matter to the notice of the members of the Finance Committee.

Rao Saheb H. D. Desai expressed his agreement with the views of Mr. Paranjpye and Dewan Bahadur Godbole in this respect but at the same time thought Rao Bahadur Garud could bring it up in the form of an ordinary resolution.

RETRENCHMENT IN FOREST DEPT. NOT DESIRABLE.

Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas supported the resolution though he felt any arrangement for a retrenchment in the expenditure on the Forest Department was not desirable. But perhaps Government might have some balance left under the item "Forest."

Sir George Carmichael agreed with the view that it was open to members of the Finance Committee even after the sitting of that Committee were over, to move such resolutions before the Council. At the same time thought it would be more convenient to have these matters of detail involved in a resolution of this character, first considered by the Finance Committee. The farm referred to the resolution was not a new one. His recollection of the Shirpur Taluka was that the farm was situated in the middle of "jungle, which was a most undesirable place for the location of a cattle farm. The chief ground urged by some Hon. Members in favour the resolution was that without Government help the cattle in question would be destroyed by animals. That itself showed that the Association which ran that farm had not been very judicious in the selection of this locality. It would be wrong in principle that Government money should be spent on a farm which was situated at a place where it could not be properly looked after.

Continuing, Sir George said Government were spending large sums of money on the advancement of cattle breeding in this Presidency. What he thought Government should do was to provide assistance to private breeders by means of instruction. Had the farm in question been run for private gain on a commercial basis then Government might have been able to see that the person who opened that institution received assistance from expert breeders in working it. But it seemed to him that that could not be given in the case of an institution run by an Association. It was the Private farmers who should take up the matter breeding and then Government assistance would be very valuable.

AGITATION RE-EXPORT OF CATTLE.

Proceeding Sir George Carmichael said Mr Desai had stated that cattle were being exported in large numbers from this Presidency With regard to this question there had been a considerable agitation over the question cattle exported from the port of Bombay. seemed to him (Sir George Carmichael) that the agitation was based on unsound economic idea. A statement had been made that if these cattle were exported the supply of manure would fail. But then they had to remember this that unless breeders had a good demand for the stock which they produce they would not be able to carry on. If the increased the demand, the breeder would be able to provide better arrangements for the production of cattle. If the demand was good one, the supply would increase. In this connection he instanced the case of Scotland where thirty or forty years ago a demand for cattle sprang up for Argentine, and the farmers responded by meeting that demand. The improved the breed of cattle and sent out far more numerous cattle than could have been

(Continued on page 10.)

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION.

REMI O RECEIVE TO-MORROW.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

His Excellency the Viceroy has been informed that the Prime Minister has agreed to receive the Khilafat Deputation on Wednesday, the 17th instant.

"MOST PRACTICABLE."

MR. GANDHI'S ADVICE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 15.

A public meeting in connection with the Khilafat question was held here last evening, Mr. Mashir Hussain Kadvai presiding. Hakim Ajmal Khan in a short speech explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the resolutions passed at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference.

The Chairman said things had now gone so far that nothing but Mr. Gandhi's advice was the most practicable. They should all be ready for the worst and strive for the best. That was an excellent lead given at a most opportune moment. He had just returned from England after seven years' stay there and he believed that from the very day Turkey entered the war, Christians began to view it as a crusade against Islam.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved that the following telegram be sent to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State:—

"We, the citizens of Delhi, assembled in a public meeting, place on record our profound resentment at the open declaration of a certain section of the British public men regarding the question of Turkey which has revealed the painful nature of their attitude and regard the whittling down of the Premier's pledge of January 5th, 1918, regarding Constantinople, Thrace and other parts of European Turkey predominantly Turkish in race, as a most deplorable manifestation of unwise diplomacy, eminently calculated to impair Asiatic faith in Britain's word or honour and further looks upon the fanatical outbursts of the British heads of the Christian Church against the retention of the seat of the Khalifdom by the Turkish Government as ill-advised and thoughtless. The statements of Lord Bryce are evidences of a most highly undesirable propaganda, which has assumed the form of a dangerous and provocative challenge to Islam. Further, we are deeply distressed to learn that the preservation of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is most seriously threatened by the proposed Peace Treaty with Turkey and also that hostile action already has been taken by Allied powers. Finally, we most earnestly request the Government of India and the British Government not to minimise the profound gravity of the crisis nor strain the already sorely tried patience and loyalty of the Indian Moslems any further."

Another resolution was passed approving the lead given by the Calcutta Khilafat Conference and deciding to hold a *hartal* on the 19th March.

CALCUTTA KHILAFAT OFFICE SEARCHED.

ALSO MOHAMEDI PRESS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, March 15.

Yesterday afternoon, the office of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee at Harinburi Lane was entered by C. I. D. officers, who served on Mr. Tajuddin who was in charge of the office, a search warrant and demanded the surrender of copies of a Bengalee leaflet issued by the Committee, containing a list of the resolutions passed at the Calcutta Khilafat Conference together with an introductory note by Mr. Akram Khan, General Secretary, giving an outline of the speeches made by Mr. Shaukat Ali, Maulana Abdul Bari and others at the Conference. After the search, the police officers secured only one copy of the leaflet from the waste-paper basket. While the search was in progress the Inspector-General of Police and two other European officers and others came to the scene with Mr. Akram Khan, after a similar search had been made at the Mohamedi Press.

After the search was over the police withdrew.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR *HARTAL*.

Arrangements for the holding of a successful *hartal* on the 19th March are in progress and a manifesto signed by leading Hindu leaders as Messrs. Pal, Das and Chakravarti, has been issued in support of the *hartal* and appealing to Hindus to participate in it.

KHLIAFAT DAY.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 10.

The sub-Committee for organising the second Khilafat-day is receiving a large number of telegrams and letters of support from Hindu and Mussalman leaders Mahatma Gandhi's message is most stirring and deserves special mention. The Mahatmaji wires from Ahmedabad: "Have issued Manifesto declaring views aproving nineteenth. Shall support till death if movement does not drift into violence." Hazrat Maulana Abdul Bari wires from Lucknow "after Aga Khan interview statement America bishops religious animosity and Constantinople bishops bigotry should begin proposed measures without delay and relying on Good helpless people will response church untimatum with their lives and other means Bombay and else all co-operating."

The great Hindu nationalist leader and president of the Indian National Congress, Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, wires from Agra "Support observance Khilafat Day," Hindus will co-operate." Syed Zahoorahmed vakeel Honorary Secretary of the All-India Moslem League wires "hearty supports observance nineteenth March protest against partition Turkey."

Mr. Josephs Baptista the Bombay nationalist leader wires "assured you fullest sympathy and support. Mankind cannot but condemn any Turkish settlement calculated to wound religious feelings of so so many million Muslims and Christians and civilization stand self-condemned if they tolerate and much more if they perpetuate such barbarous outrage in this enlightened century."

SUB-COMMITTEE POSTER.

The Khilafat Day Organising Sub-Committee has issued the Urdu poster, signed by the Hon. Fazulhay, Hon. Abulqasim, Moulana Fazulhasen, Hasrat Mohani Tajuddin and Mohamed Akram Khan. It says. "This is last moment of struggle for integrity of Khilafat Jazirutal Arab and holy places of Islam, last message of Truth and Justice. After these will be no more petitioning but action unanimous. To fulfill them. It has been decided with a unanimous resolution of Bengal Provincial Khilafat Conference and with consent of the Central Khilafat Committee of India that Second Khilafat Day may be observed on 19th March and meetings to be held after Friday prayers each village and town of India and resolution to be passed and wired to the Viceroy with request to H. E. that it may be transmitted to his Majesty the King-Emperor. It may be noted that all Hindus are sympathising with us and meeting of 19th ought to be of Hindus and Mussalmans both Mussalman Abdul Bari Abdulkadal Amazad S'aukat Ali Masheed Hussain Qidwai appeals specially to country that 19th March demonstration must be made most successful. Business ought to be suspended on 19th. Whole day to be devoted in prayer but this all to be peacefully done and there should not be any procession and any other gathering except one in which resolution may be passed."

Maulana Shaukat Ali has returned from the Mofussil and devoting the whole day in the work of the Khilafat Day preparations.

KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

RAJA OF MAHMUDABAD DOES NOT WITHDRAW HIS PROPOSAL.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, March 13.

Speaking to a press representative, the Hon. the Raja of Mahmudabad said that he entirely supported the action of the Khilafat Conference in sending a deputation to England in order to educate the British public about the intensity of the feelings of Indian Mussalmans on the Turkish question. He expressed his whole-hearted appreciation of the services rendered by the delegates of the first batch of the Khilafat Deputation in their case in moderate, but firm, tone which convinced Mr. Fisher as to the justice of the cause. He strongly condemned the statement of the "Morning Post" that the agitation of the Khilafat question was fictitious. In his opinion the feelings of resentment had reached the height when self-restraint was well-nigh impossible.

On hearing from Mr. Shaukat Ali of his disapproval of his suggestion that Moslem leaders should meet in the Conference at Bombay and confer with H. H. the Aga Khan, the Raja of Mahmudabad said he was not withdrawing his suggestion for the conference, as nothing was far from his intention than to have a split in the Moslem camp. He strongly repudiated he was not taking active part in the Khilafat agitation, and pointed out how he had been closely associated in the Khilafat activities.

LABOUR QUESTION.

COMMISSION OF INVESTIGATION.

LEAGUE COUNCIL'S RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 14.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 15.

PARIS.—The third meeting of the Council of the League of Nations held in Paris yesterday adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a commission of ten members chosen by the Council, each of whom will be assisted by two advisers. Two of these members will be one employer of labour and one workman and they will be proposed by the International Labour Bureau. The resolution adds that the International Bureau may, if it is thought desirable, send a commission to Russia specially to investigate the labour question. A telegram will be sent to the Soviet authorities in Russia informing them of the Council's proposals and asking if they are prepared to give the commission all facilities to accomplish their mission.

CABLE ITEMS.

The Government of South Africa has placed a new aeroplane at the disposal of Van Ryneveld to continue his flight from Buluwayo.

WASHINGTON.—The Senate has readopted, by 57 votes to 20, the reservation on the equality of the voting power in the League of Nations.

BERLIN.—Three Allied officers of high rank, members of the Military Mission, have been assaulted by a large crowd in the streets of Bremen. Inquiry has been opened.

"The Times" understands that the Supreme Council has definitely negatived the proposals to reopen the question of the frontiers of the Magyar State and has unanimously decided that the frontiers fixed by the Peace Treaty must remain unaltered.

STOCKHOLM.—M. Branting has formed a Social-Democrat Cabinet.

IRISH HOME RULE BILL.

DUBLIN UNIONIST ALLIANCE TO OPPOSE TO UTMOST.

DASTARDLY SINN FEIN RAIDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 12 midnight, March 15.

The "Freeman's Journal" states that considerable bodies of cavalry and infantry and field-guns have been landed at Dublin from Holyhead and despatched to the southern depots.

The Irish Unionist Alliance in Dublin has reaffirmed the determination of Southern Unionists to oppose the Home Rule Bill to the uttermost.

A party of armed and disguised men held up the mail train from Kilrush to Ennis at Doonbeg and seized the mails, after which they permitted the train to resume its journey.

The raid at Hugginstown was a dastardly affair. The sergeant's wife and five children, aged under ten, were under heavy and prolonged bombing. The barracks were captured. There were no arrests.

Another raid on the police barracks has occurred at Ballycourney. Macroom Sergeant was seriously wounded. No details have been received.

A manager of a bank, motoring between Athboy and Clonella, was held up by four masked men and robbed of £1,000, also of his car.

DIRECT ACTION.

MINERS' FEDERATION IN FAVOUR.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 12 midnight, March 15.

The Miners' Federation has declared in favour of Direct Action in support of Nationalisation of mines by 524,000 votes to 346,000

MR. WARDLE RETIRING.

ONLY ONE LABOUR MINISTER LEFT.

(Reuter's Telegrams)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 12 midnight, March 15.

Mr. Wardle, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, is retiring on the ground of ill health. This will cause a by-election at Stockport. His resignation leaves one Labour Minister remaining.

BOLSHEVIKS SMASHED.

PILSUDSKI, ABSOLUTE DICTATOR OF POLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

A telegram from Warsaw says, it is officially announced that the Polish Army has inflicted a smashing blow on the Bolsheviks on the Lithuanian and White Ruthenian front, compelling the Reds to retreat in a panic. The staff of the Forty-seventh Red Division is amongst the thousand prisoners. The important strategical railway, Moryra-Kalenkowitz, has been severed. The achievement has stirred the public enthusiasm and is a triumph of the first importance to the political fortunes of Pilsudski, making him virtually the absolute dictator of Poland.

OCCUPATION OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

EFFORT TO CLEAR ANGLO-FRENCH MISUNDERSTANDING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 9.

Recd. 1 a.m., March 16.

PARIS.—M. Herve, writing to the Press, endeavours to clear up the Anglo-French misunderstandings regarding the despatch of troops to Constantinople. He considers it justifiable for Britain to be anxious to ensure oil from Baku to have free passage via Batum and the Straits and free outlet for the petrol deposits of Rumania. He emphasises that the British help in 1914 saved the French Colonial Empire and regained Alsace-Lorraine.

SALIH PASHA FORMS CABINET.

"PRACTICALLY SAME AS FORMER."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 12 midnight, March 15.

A Constantinople message to "The Times" states that Salih Pasha has formed a Cabinet, which is practically same as the former Ministry.

POLICE V. EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 9.)

supported on the basis of the previous demand; and the actual number of cattle was made more than good. The present Forest staff was very short indeed for the amount work to be done. The work which these officers did during the war was very hard. As Hon. Members knew there had been great complaints about the increased cost of building material and Government had been appealed to do something to have that cost reduced. With the aid of Forest officers they would be able to put on more material on the market than without their assistance. He hoped the Council would reject the resolution.

Mr. Garud hoped the resolution would be carried.

The resolution, being put to the vote, was lost, twelve members voting for it and seventeen against.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Sir George Carmichael, introducing the Budget head of "General Administration" said the increase in expenditure was due to the improvement in pay and in the number of appointments necessitated by the increase of work and by the special work in connection with the introduction of the Reforms. Under the head "Law and Justice", the increase was due to the appointment of a new Judge of the High Court to cope with the increase of work, and the appointment had been sanctioned for one year. Then, it was proposed to have two new district judges, one for Kaira district and another for Colaba. These districts had been selected because their needs were considered to be more urgent than those of others. Other increase was due to the revision of the pay of the establishment. As to the head "Jail" the expenditure had risen rapidly, which was due to the improvement of the pay of the establishment. The jail population had increased, and the increase in the prices of foodstuffs and other things had increased the cost of maintenance per head. The existing jail accommodation was inadequate and was not in keeping with modern sanitary requirements. Schemes for this improvement were being pushed on and this would also add to the increase in expenditure. Under the head "Police", the increase was one of 19 lakhs over what they had spent in the current year. Deducting the three lakhs which represented a nominal increase, there remained the increase of 16 lakhs, the greater part of which was for the improvement of the pay and the allowances of the Police Force. He was sure they would agree with him that never in the history of this Presidency was it more urgent that they should have a contented and efficient Police Force, recruited to the fullest strength. What had been done had not entirely met the situation. The economic stress had increased and the terms had been found insufficient to attract men to the Force, which meant an unduly heavy burden of duty being thrown on the men in Force. The work done by them lately had been very arduous indeed. It was not fair to the men that they should remain idle and do nothing to bring this Force up to its strength. In Bombay the Force had been subjected to great strain in the last twelve months, and in other places also, and they had taken the strain loyally and devotedly, and their cheerful obedience and tact had tided over difficulties. The terms should be such as to maintain the Force at its full strength. It was necessary that the increase should be on a permanent basis. There were other minor improvements also. The more important of the new schemes was one for the organisation of Police sub-divisions. The idea underlying this was that revenue districts would be divided into Police sub-divisions as they were divided into revenue sub-divisions. This would enable the police to investigate crime more efficiently and to have greater control over the Criminal tribes. Then there would be separate police establishments for the cities of Karachi, Ahmedabad and Poona to secure greater police efficiency in these cities and also to enable the district police, which at present had to look after these cities, to devote more of their time to the other places in their districts. A provision had also been made for re-establishment of the Mounted Police. The events in the Kaira district and other places had made it clear that the magistracy and the police would have been more successful in coping with disorders if they had had a body of mounted police. It was therefore proposed to provide small bodies of mounted police in industrial cities and in places where dacoities took place.

STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE IN FUTURE.

Proceeding, Sir George Carmichael said that before concluding he must allude to one important question, and that was with regard to the strength of the Police Force in the future. By reason of the industrial and other unrest, they had had to ask for the military to support the civil authorities. They had had to do so, not only when disorders occurred, but also to prevent disorders and to protect. It would be a fair statement to make that in the mill strikes in 1919 and 1920 the military were employed for prolonged periods for what properly was police work. If strikes were going to occur frequently in the future, the Army Department would say that the Police Force should be increased, and if they put that matter to them they could not refuse to make the necessary provision under the head "Police."

GRANT FOR FREE READING ROOMS.

Mr. B. S. Kamat moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to make a provision of Rs. 25,000 under head 22, Education in the Budget for the next year, for grants-in-aid to approved *Free* Reading Rooms and Libraries in the Presidency chiefly for the purchase of reference books, and that a corresponding reduction be made in item No. 207 in Statement B of the Draft Financial Statement (Lump provision for bad climate allowance to Police officers)."

Mr. Kamat said libraries had been springing up in the mofussil to enable the poorer members of the community to have access to newspapers. Well-to-do people started them in order that the man in the street might be able to read newspapers and thus educate himself. Such libraries were maintained in the West by municipalities and perhaps supported by Government. In India however he did not think the municipalities could stand the strain and there was no law to compel municipalities to levy an education rate for this purpose. He therefore suggested that voluntary libraries should be supported by grants from the public exchequer. This principle had already been admitted in the Budget when grants were made to societies for the promotion of oriental learning, to museums, and other institutions. Under the circumstances he did not know why grants should not be made to voluntary libraries to enable them to have reference books such as Gazetteers. As to the item which he wanted to be reduced in order to enable this expenditure being made, he could understand that the cost of living had increased since the war, but he failed to understand why additional allowance should be made to Government servants living in places where the climate was bad. He did not think the climate was behaving worse since the war, and therefore there should be no enhanced allowance.

Mr. P. A. Desai supported the resolution, saying it was very difficult to get reference books in the mofussil.

MR. L. ROBERTSON'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. L. Robertson, Inspector-General of Police, opposing the resolution, said it was a good thing to have libraries in the mofussil, but it was the municipalities and not the Government who should provide them. He disapproved of supplying facilities to the public in order to enable them to satisfy their literary curiosity, at the expense of the Police Force. Service in unhealthy places was very unattractive and the allowance should be enhanced, for the prices of all articles of diet had enormously increased. Again if they had behaved badly in the past in this matter there was no reason why they should continue to do so in the future.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye was in favour of the principle of helping free libraries because it was a great deficiency in the general educational system of their Presidency. He did not understand why this enhancement of allowance should be made to Government servants living in such places as Surat.

Sir George Carmichael said this enhancement was not proposed to be given to Government servants living in the Surat city, but to those living in such places as Mandvi and Dang.

Mr. Paranjpye said the Surat and Khandesh districts were not so bad. It was a recognised principle in Government service that they were liable to serve in bad localities also. Besides, he thought such places in the mofussil were looked upon as a sort of a penal settlement for officers who were considered incompetent. He did not see why this inverted use of bad climate, which was made at present, should be done away with. Bad climate had nothing to do with they should be coupled together.

Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas asserted the request made in the resolution was not at all unreasonable. Municipalities were not in a position to have such libraries and he therefore thought Government should support these libraries.

HOW GRANTS ARE MADE.

Sir George Carmichael said grants had been made to societies for the promotion of oriental learning, and such other institutions because they wished to help the research work that was carried on there The principle on which such grants were made was quite different from that involved in giving help to libraries. Besides, all municipalities were not poor. For instance, the Bombay Municipality was by no means a pauper body. In this Presidency there were many men who could well undertake to provide the facilities which the mover of the resolution asked for. But he did know of a single case in which the healthy citizens of Bombay or of other places had done anything to provide free libraries and the question of providing libraries did not enter into the consideration of wealthy men when they considered how they should dispose of their surplus wealth or when they made their wills.

Continuing, Sir George said it was not one, but all Government departments that got this allowance. It would be a very bad policy to have discontented people to serve in unhealthy places. They must give them something more in order to keep them contented. As to Mr. Paranjpye's suggestion in favour of continuing to make what he called "the inverted use" of places with bad climate as "penal settlement" for Government servants, (the speaker) would say that men were sent to serve at these places without any consideration of their competency or otherwise. The number of good officers sent to these places was much larger than the number of those against whom they might have to say something. He protested against the provision for enhanced allowance being cut out on that score. This allowance was not for Government servants living in cities, but only for those who were serving in unhealthy places in the districts.

Mr. Kamat, replying to the debate, said the libraries in the mofussil were conducted on the principle of self-help, members of the public providing furniture, etc., and Government should try to help institutions of this character. When institutions for oriental research work were given help he did not understand why libraries should not be helped. Here also there was some sort of research work being done.

Sir George Carmichael said there was no guarantee that research work would be carried on in these libraries.

The resolution was lost, 15 members voting for it and 20 against it.

MORE PROVISION FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Kamat then moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends that Government may be pleased to increase the provision for the development of Primary education from the surplus excise revenue (item No. 242 of Statement B, Draft Financial Statement) by Rs. 1,00,000, the amount to be ear-marked for providing special facilities for the encouragement of primary education of girls, both in municipal and rural areas; and that a corresponding decrease may be made in item No. 229 of the said Statement B."

Mr. Kamat said Government had made splendid progress in furthering the cause of education in this Presidency during the last few years, especially under the guidance of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla. But Primary Education of girls had lagged behind that of boys, and great efforts would have to be made if the girls' education was to run along parallel lines with that of boys. He quoted figures to show the great disparity which existed between the number of boys and girls receiving Primary Education in the Presidency, and said that in order to encourage education amongst girls they should give special scholarships, prizes, "saris", "cholies" and other things, so that the parents might be tempted to send their girls to school. This was being done to some extent in Sindh and he suggested the same should be done in other parts of the Presidency. They should also have inspectresses to go to the parents to induce them to send their girls to school and to try to remove the prejudice, that existed in the minds of parents against sending their daughters to school.

The Council at this stage adjourned for lunch.

The debate was continued, after lunch, on Mr. Kamat's resolution.

Shaik Gulam Hussein said it was their duty to provide special facilities to the girls Mr. Harchandrai thought no great strain would be placed on the budget if the amount was taken away from the particular item. The police officers were well provided for and there could be no harm in transferring the amount.

Mr. Godbole doubted very much if the sum would be enough for the purpose for which it was intended and he doubted whether the department would be able to spend it.

Mr. L. Robertson said the price of clothing had gone up very much and the amount was provided for the purpose of meeting that increased cost.

Mr. J. G. Covernton opposed the motion.

Mr. Upasani said female education had not received that attention from Government which it deserved. In every country it had been tried to bring the level of education of boys to that of girls. He thought the addition of this sum would be of great use to female education. Besides the expenditure on police had increased by nearly sixty per cent. and there was a great necessity for retrenchment

Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas supported the resolution.

Mr. Lallubhai had great doubts whether the money should come out of the item suggested and he suggested that money might come from the closing balance, or some such source.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye supported the resolution, and said a great deal of encouragement ought to be given to female education. If there was a will, there were large amounts available for the purpose.

IMMUTABLE BUDGET.

Mr. D. V. Belvi thought there could be no two opinions on the resolution. Police expenditure was going up every year and he had experience of that for the last nine years, during which time he had been a member of the council. He was rather surprised at Mr. Gadbole's anxiety that the Educational Department would not be able to spend the money on female education; he did not think that Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Covernton were at their wit's end to spend such a sum on education. For the last nine years he had never seen a single resolution on financial statement accepted by the Government. The financial statement was as immutable and unalterable as the laws of Medes and Persians. This was the last year of old Council and from next year they would have new Councils. At least for the sake of a change he hoped the resolution would be accepted. (Laughter).

Mr. Garud did not think that all the suggestions of non-officials were unreasonable there might be some suggestions which might be of some use, and it was for the Government to show from where the sum ought to be provided, and not for non-offiial members.

Mr. Clayton also spoke.

A TRIBUTE!

Sir George Carmichael said the money was required on account of the rise in the cost of material. He gave an assurance that the grant would be used as economically as possible. Mr. Belvi had made an appeal that one financial resolution at least should be passed this year, but the work of the Financial Committee was so satisfactory that it was a tribute to them that it was never changed in the Council. Mr. Kamat seemed to be under the impression that girls were quite outside the general scheme of education, but that was not so at all. Their case would be considered along with that of boys. Besides they had to incur very heavy liabilities next year to permit of their taking the money out of the closing balances.

Mr. Kamat in replying said the general impression was that the resolution was a very reasonable one and the opposition to it not at all reasonable. He did not think it was proper that the Inspector General of Police should have all the plums, and they all the crumbs. Mr. Robertson had also many large items, all of which showed that he had a very strong hold on the financial resources. The education of girls was lagging behind, and there should be some progress in that direction. He hoped, having proved the reasonableness of the resolution, the Council would vote freely.

The voting on the resolution was very close 17 voting for it and an equal number against. The President gave his casting vote against and the resolution was lost. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajibhoy and Mr. Pir Baksh voted against the resolution; Mr. Godbole voted in favour.

EDUCATION.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah then introduced the head "Education". He said:—

"In introducing the Education head of the budget last year, I drew the attention of honourable members to the striking increase in expenditure of nearly 32 lakhs which had taken place during the financial year 1918-19 and the further increase of 20 lakhs contemplated in the year just coming to its close. The revised estimates of the current year show an expenditure of Rs. 1,24,60,000 while for next year a sum of Rs. 1,48,80,000 has been budgetted for under this head. This amount is exclusive of a sum of Rs. 10,75,000 which has been specially provided for educational buildings under the head "45-Civil Works" Thus the ensuing years' provision for expenditure on education exceeds by about 35 lakhs the estimated expenditure of this year. It will be of interest to honourable members to hear what has been the growth of expenditure on education during the last few years. In 1909-10 the expenditure was Rs. 43,53,000; in 1913-14, the year before the war, it was Rs. 72,76,000; during the war as a result of financial restrictions it slightly decreased from Rs. 83,03,000 in 1914-15 to Rs. 79,96,000 in 1917-18, since when it has risen by about 50 per cent. The total revenues for the same period were Rs. 6,44,71,000 in 1909-10. Rs 7,92,29,000 in 1913-14. Rs. 8,87,21,000 in 1917-18 and are estimated at Rs. 11,71,45,000 in the ensuing year. Thus it will be seen that education has claimed a substantial share of the expending revenues during the last 10 years. The important items of educational interest have been fully explained in the revised financial statement. I will confine myself to indicating the progress which has been made in the several branches of education in pursuance of the policy of the Bombay Government which I outlined in my budget speech last year and the further measures which are in contemplation during the ensuing year and in the near future.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

In the sphere of primary education, so far as urban areas are concerned, the chief point which attracts attention is the fact that only 4 municipalities out of a total number of 156 have taken advantage of the Compulsory Primary Education Act. The result has been that only a small portion of Rs. 2 lakhs provided in the budget on account of the grants payable by Government under the rules is expected to be utilised in the current year. A provision of Rs. 1 lakhs will be available in the ensuing year on this account and Government hope that this will be fully utilized. With regard to Bombay City, the contemplated legislation enabling the Corporation to prepare for the introduction, when so disposed, of free and compulsory education for boys or girls or for both throughout the city, either simultaneously or by wards or by sections as may appear suitable, has been undertaken and the requisite bill will be introduced shortly.

In regard to rural areas, I regret to say that the scheme for the expansion of primary education at a much more accelerated pace than in the past which I foreshadowed last year has not materialized. The main cause of the delay has been the uncertainty of the financial position of the Local Government under the Constitutional Reform Scheme especially in respect of education, but as honourable members will no doubt have noticed, an additional provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been entered in the ensuing year for the opening of new primary schools over and above the provision of Rs. 2 lakhs made in the current year for this purpose from the Surplus Excise Revenue.

The scheme for the training of additional primary teachers, to which the requsite sanction of the Secretary of State was received some time back, has progressed and eight further training schools in addition to the four established last year at Bijapur, Satara, Nadiad and Shikarpur have been opened in the districts of (1) East Khandesh and (2) Sholapur in the Central Division; (3) Dharwar (intended for the Kanara District but located at Dharwar as a temporary arrangement) and (4) Ratnagiri in the Southern Division; (5) Surat and (6) Panch Mahals in the Northern Division and (7) Nawabshah and (8) Karachi in Sind, thus bringing the number of these schools to twelve out of the total of twenty-five provided for in the scheme. The requisite further provision viz. Rs. 75,000 recurring has been entered in the ensuring year for the opening of additional schools in other places. The total provision on this account thus amounts to Rs. 2,25,000.

SECONDARY EDUCATION.

For the reason I have already given in connection with the scheme for the expansion of primary education the provision of Rs. 1 lakh entered in the current year's budget for the opening of new Government High Schools for boys has not yet been utilized for the purpose for which it was made. But steps will be taken to utilize the provision which has been repeated in the next year's budget at the earliest possible date.

Last year I briefly outlined the policy proposed to be pursued by Government in the matter of the promotion of secondary education among girls. I am glad to say that a detailed scheme has since been worked out and as honourable members will no doubt have noticed, a provision of Rs. 64,550 has been entered in the ensuing year's educational estimates on this account. It will be utilized in carrying out the following measures:—

(1) Separation of the high schools for girls at Ahmedabad from the training college for women at the same place and its creation into an independent institution with the resultant advantages; In this connection I may add that arrangements have already been made to carry out the proposals from the 1st instant on which date the new school term was to have begun;

(2) establishment of an independent middle school for girls at Dharwar and of similar schools at Thana and Ahmedabad where the demand is reported to be strong. Government hope that these schools will be developed into full fledged high schools at an early date;

(3) attachment of girls' Anglo-Vernacular branches, with separate staff and separate accommodation, to the Government high schools for boys at Nasik and Bijapur as an experimental measure.

These two items (2 and 3) also will be carried into effect shortly.

(4) admission where possible of girls to boys' high schools on a more liberal scale than at present in places where a demand for secondary education of girls exists but which are not yet ripe even for separate branches. This measure presupposes that satisfactory arrangements for seating girls separately from boys and also separate sanitary and retiring arrangements exist. Government are awaiting a detailed report in the matter.

COLLEGIATE EDUCATION.

Turning to collegiate education the honourable members will recollect that in August last Government published their conclusions on the recommendations of the College Accommodation Committee. At the same time they announced their decision to utilize the munificent donation of Sir Mahomed Yusuf towards the establishment of a first grade Government Mahomedan Arts College at Andheri in Salsette and steps have already been taken for the acquisition of certain sites in this connection. The requisite plans and estimates are also under preparation.

Since then Government have decided to take two important steps, viz., (1) the raising the Karnatak College, Dharwar to the status of a first grade college from June next and (2) the opening of the Royal Institute of Science from the same time. With regard to the first Government have made arrangements for purchasing the main Railway buildings Dharwar belonging to the M. and S. M. Railway Company with certain subsidiary buildings, and the requisite additions and alterations to them have already been put in hand. The question of the number of students to be provided for in the College when transferred from its present temporary premises to the Railway buildings is receiving the careful consideration of Government in view of the local desire for the establishment of a private second grade college under the auspices of th Karnatak Education Society.

As regards the Royal Institute of Science the scheme for it received the general approval of the Secretary of State some years back but owing to the outbreak of the war and the utilization of the buildings as a War Hospital though in an incomplete state the opening of the Institute has had to be deferred up to now. It is hoped, however, that the work which still remains to be done will be completed by June next. I may take this opportunity to explain that while it is the earnest desire of Government and I trust that in this respect honourable members will agree with Government that for reasons both of economy and of efficiency all higher science teaching should in the course of time be concentrated in this institution, they have no intention whatever to interfere with the freedom of private colleges to continue to maintain their science departments if they so desire, and as an earnest of this policy they have very recently decided to abandon their original intention of discontinuing the provincial grants to aided colleges in this city on account of those departments.

Under this branch of education I have only to add that the question of the establishment at Hyderabad in Sind of an amalgamated Agricultural and Arts College or in the alternative of an independent arts college, if the former is not found feasible, has been taken up and referred to the heads of the Agricultural and Educational Departments for examination and the framing of schemes at an early date.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

One of the most pressing of educational problems of the immediate future is the reorganization of the system of technical education. This is all the more so in view of the great industrial possibilities of India revealed by the Industrial Commission's report. The whole question has accordingly been engaging the attention of Government for some time past. After a preliminary examination of the policy pursued by Government in recent years and the results obtained therefrom an outline scheme for the future drawn up by Mr. Tom S. Dawson, Principal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, together with the remarks thereon of the Director of Public Instruction from the Departmental point of view, has been referred to the Committee of Direction for Technical Education whose recommendations in the matter are awaited.

ADMINISTRATION.

In concluding my remarks I have to refer briefly to the reorganization of the superior Educational Services in India. As the honourable members are no doubt aware, the orders of the Secretary of State on the most important of the recommendations of the Public Services Commission in regard to the Educational Department have been received and their substance was announced to the public by the Government of India in a Press communique issue in the early part of January last. The details of the new scheme have been given there and I need not reiterate them The three main features of the new scheme to which I may draw the attention of honourable members are (1) the provision for the immediate admission to the Indian Educational Service of a considerable number of Indians (2) the recruitment in the future for vacancies in the Indian Educational Service of Indians and Europeans on a basis of 50 per cent. each for India as a whole and (3) the institution of common scales of pay for both Indians and Europeans with overseas allowance for officers of non-Indian domicile The extra cost entailed by the new scheme will be considerable and as no provision has been made in the ensuing year's estimates owing to the non-receipt of the orders in time the expenditure on this account in the ensuing year will be met by re-appropriation.

MEDICAL AND OTHER HEADS.

The Medical head was then introduced by Mr. Curtis. He said the increase of Rs. 15½ lakhs was one to the increased pay of the medical officers as sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The increase was also due to the scheme for more nursing.

There was a large increase of five lakhs under the head of Agriculture. Provision was much for further improvements at the Agriculture College, Poona, which would make it one of the most go a head college in India. Funds had also been provided for the appointment of a professor of agriculture and mycology. Provision had also been made for the starting of agricultural schools in the mofusil.

After some other budget heads had been introduced the whole budget was completed, as far as introduction was concerned.

The Council then adjourned to 11-30 a.m. to-day.

MILL STRIKE IN A STATE.

POLITICAL AGENT DISAPPROVES LEAGUE OF WORKMEN.

ONE PLEADER AND TWO MERCHANTS DEPORTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 15.

For some days past a strike of employees of the Rajnandgoan Cotton Mills has been in progress. The mill which is owned by Messrs. Shaw Wallace and Co. is situated at Rajnandgaon Feudatory State. The strikers, it is stated, formed a league and appointed Mr. Pyarelall, pleader, and Messrs. Sheolall and Rajoolal merchants, as president, vice-president and secretary respectively of the league with a view to formulate their demands. A couple of days ago notices were issued on the above named three persons and orders were passed against Messrs. Sheolall and Rajoo requiring them to quit the State before 7 a.m. on the 13th and warning them if the order was not obeyed necessary action would be taken to remove them.

Mr. F. L. Crawford, Political Agent, who passed the order says in course of it that from information received it is clear that this is not bona fide or legitimate but done with a view to trouble the mill authorities, create agitation and generally cause trouble in the state. "But for these three men" proceeds the order, there is little doubt that the strike would probably have ended before now." Mr. Crawford holds that that bona fide leaders of the strikers have made no attempt to seek assistance of State authorities to negotiate with the mill manager. The so-called league of workmen, he continues, has been formed at Rajnandgaon undoubtedly at the instigation and with the help of these three men." It is obvious ordinary mill hands would not conceive or be able to put into operations proceedings of the nature sent to me. This league of workmen is not required in the State and it would not be to the advantage of the Feudatory Chief to have one pressed on him, when he ascends the *gadi* nor would it be in the interest of people to have such league which must cause friction and unrest. The formation of the league is part and parcel of the agitation to continue the strike. Ram Saheb and the minor Chief's father on consultation agreed to deport the three men named. This can but suggest the apprehension of possible breach of peace, if the strike is not settled and no proper or reasonable action has yet been taken by Messrs. Rajulal or Sheolall to negotiate settlement. The strike means considerable pecuniary loss to the State which receives royalty on manufactured goods and holds a large number of shares in the mill.

PUNJAB ENQUIRY.

NON-OFFICIAL REPORT EXPECTED ON 23RD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 15.

The Secretary of the Congress Punjab Enquiry Commission says:—

Owing to unavoidable difficulties in the work of printing, the report of the Congress Punjab Enquiry Commission has been delayed with the result that report cannot be published on the 16th March as previously announced. It is, however, expected that it will be ready for publication on the 23rd March. It is also notified for the information of the public that it is proposed to reserve on behalf of the Congress Committee the copyright of the English edition only of the report and evidence. But the right of translation will not be reserved.

COTTON TRADE DEPUTATION.

A CORRECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 14.

Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 15.

Reuter sends us the following correction:—

A cabled correction from London to a message issued on the morning of March 11th states that the subsidy for the developing of cotton growing throughout the Empire which a deputation to be received by Mr. Lloyd George will plead for should be "larger than ten thousand annually for five years" and not "ten million" as issued.

ORIGINAL TELEGRAM.

The telegram referred to appeared in our issue of the 12th and ran as follows—

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM

LONDON, March 10.

Recd. 11 a.m., March 11.

Mr. Lloyd George has consented to receive a deputation representative of the cotton trade as regards Government assistance in the development of cotton-growing throughout the Empire. The deputation will plead for a larger subsidy than ten million sterling annually for five years which the Government offered.

INDIA'S COAL-FIELDS.

CREATION OF INDUSTRIAL POPULATION.

(BY J. W. CASE.)

The following impressions of the coal mining industry of Bengal and Behar and suggestions for the betterment of the lot of the Indian miner are from the pen of an observant and ambrassed Englishman, who recently came over to India and is now connected with some of the collieries, and who is therefore in a position to point out in what respects the conditions of labour in the colliery areas are capable of improvement:—

Coming out to India some months ago full of sympathy for India, with a determination to do my utmost to uplift the Indians and to better their condition of living, and working like many other new comers to India, I found conditions far different from what I had expected.

The supply of labour in the coalfields is very bad, what it is elsewhere I am unable to say. I do not see that the housing or the conditions of employment have very much to do with it. I believe it is due to the Indian's love of agriculture. When the rains come on he is away to his paddy fields, and when harvest comes on he finds more work to do. The labour, solely from these causes, is very intermittent in the mines.

From January onwards, I have found in my short time, to be the best for labour,—it is then the largest raisings in the mines are obtained. If India, however, desires to become an industrial nation and to be equal to her Western neighbours she must create within her midst a class of people who will settle down to one kind of work, whether it is mining engineering, or any other industry.

The present system of recruiting labour in the coal fields is very bad, and very costly to all the Companies. The system in vogue is to send a Babu into the villages, sometimes miles from the coalfields, to persuade the men to come to the collieries, paying their train fare and food allowances on the way. There is no agreement with these people, and from the moment they step into the coalfields they are at liberty to go to another colliery which often they do.

As the collieries, where the coal is raised by contract, the contractor gives the miner an advance of salary amounting to about Rs. to Rs. 5 per man. If this man now tries to run away the contractor demands his loan [illegible] and so is compelled to stay on.

I have known men from my own colliery to be persuaded to leave to go to a colliery a short distance away, because a contractor had given him a loan of Rs. 5. This man is often dissatisfied and soon desires to return. If he makes the attempt he is probably caught and forced either to pay the money loaned to him, or surrender his brass cooking utensils.

The miners on the whole are generally intelligent people. The women generally seem sharper than the men. If we can only get the men to settle down to the collieries all the year round, we shall soon be able to create a "miner" in India equal to many in the Western countries.

How to create the kind of man is the problem and it is one which must be solved speedily if India is to advance, which she must.

The conditions in the mines can be greatly improved. In the days gone by the mines were worked in the cheapest possible way without any thought to future management or working, with a result the mine was quickly ruined by taking out pillars, or making them too small.

Need for Child Welfare.

The modern methods of the mines are set out in such a way as there is a natural ventilation through-out the mine, but this must shortly be replaced by fans to create a purer atmosphere. At the present moment, men, women and children go down the pits. the miners and their wives taking even their baby of a few weeks old.

It is a cruel sight to see a tiny baby lying on a cloth placed on the cold rock floor, or generally on a small pad in the midst of a thick smoky atmosphere, very often hot with the heat of the lamps. If the managers tried to stop this they would lose their labour, because the miner will not go down without his wife, the mother will not go down without her child. I do not think the mother loves the child so much as to always want it by her side. She takes it down because she has nowhere to leave it.

This suggests the necessity for a "Child Welfare Home" or a building where the children can be let and cared for whilst the parents are down the pit.

The conditions of working below ground will very greatly improve in the next few years, yet at the same time, it is no place for children, and some effort should be made to persuade the parents to leave their children on the surface. Persuation is better than legislation.

The great necessity is a nursery—one large building consisting of a number of rooms in which the children could play. If teachers willing to become nurses for the time being would lend their sympathy, Kindergarten Lessons could be taught to the younger children, whilst the elder boys and girls would be taught the usual school lessons. The nursery would thus become a kind of school where the children would be looked after and taught.

It is one of my most earnest desires to lend my help in starting such a scheme, but if any real good must come, it must come from the Indian themselves, people who know the habits, of the people and can speak the language.

There is a vast opportunity here to get in touch with the children. The miners would bring their children of all ages from the baby to an age of 10 or 12 years old. The babies could play with toys or in the sand. As they grow up they would join the Kindergarten Lessons, gradually proceeding as time goes on into the higher classes until such time as they leave the school.

I believe the death-rate of infants in the coal fields must be very heavy. I am sorry I have no statistics but here is an opportunity to help the parent and assist them in bringing up the children full of health and strength, thus creating a healthy and educated generation. Of course, this is only one part of the problem, but I believe it to be the foremost and should be dealt with first.

The miner's dwellings can be made better or more suitable for the miners. The water supply should be pure and there should be plenty of it. The miners, I find, are clean people. It is a common sight in the coal fields to see the miner washing in some convenient pond near to the colliery after finishing his work. Some special pond walled round for privacy should be specially constructed for this purpose, one being built for the women and one for the men.

It is to me a sad sight to see the women washing in some pond with their wrappings still on them and afterwards, going to their Dhowrahs wrapped in wet cloths. It is strange they do not get colds and all the diseases arising from colds, as a result of this. A bath surrounded with a high wall in which there is plentiful supply of pure water should be constructed. The women would then be able to take off their wrappings and go home in the dry clean garments they would bring with them.

An Ideal Colliery Village

At the present moment the miner must buy from the open market (Bazaar). Some collieries have a bazzar in their villages and this is a good plan.

An ideal colliery village should consist Dhowrahs well ventilated and each building with a fire-place so constructed that the smoke is carried outside instead of suffocating the inhabitants. The buildings should be carefully planned, each having its own privies and pucca drains.

To the village a bazaar should be attached possibly on the Co-operative system, and watch should be kept on the prices of the articles sold there to see that the miners are not robbed.

Open air baths should be built, one for the women, and one for the man, each bath being provided with purified water.

A place to wash the clothes is a necessity and can be built near the baths.

Then there is the nursery and school—to my mind of the greatest importance.

There may probably be some demand for land if the Colliery Company could arrange this for the miners, loaning it to them for a small rentage.

An irrigation system could be laid out on the land. Collieries generally have water underground, necessitating pumping all the year round.

As far as my own collieries are concerned the water from the mine could be passed into a storage tank, from there it could be led through filters and purifiers to the baths. The baths could be placed on the high ground with the cultivated land lying on the slope to the south of the baths. It would be necessary to supply fresh water to the baths every day, and clean them out. The waste water could be then used for irrigation purposes running along the drains cut on the sloping ground.

No doubt, a similar system could be adopted on other collieries, where extensive pillar cutting has not yet been done causing subsidence.

For the officials and Babus a place could be built for a Reading Room and Lecture Hall, where educational meetings or classes could be arranged for the improvement of the working of the Colliery. If these classes and lectures were given by the Manager with the aid of a few lantern slides, it would create a better feeling between the staff and the Manager. At the same time, it would assist in creating a more sympathetic feeling between the Indians and the Europeans.

There is a great lack of educative books printed in Bengali or Hindi. It either means that these books must be translated, or that the Indians must be taught the English language. I have been trying to obtain recently the St. John's Ambulance book printed in Bengali, but I am unable to get any. I am thus seriously impeded in starting an Ambulance Class in the Colliery to which I am attached.

India is fast progressing. She has the resources and she has the capital. The old ways must be dropped, and whilst not altogether losing her agricultural instincts, she must create a population purely given to industry. If this is to be done something must be started on the lines above indicated.

I understand Messrs. Tatas have done a great deal towards building a Model City at "Jamshedpur" (Sakchi) whilst the "Servants of India Society" have done good work amongst the labourers themselves. Can such a work be started in the coal-fields? There is a great opening, and it is one which will lead to sure success.

I have only been in India now about eight months, but in that short time I have learned to love the Indian miner. I find him a man who appreciates sympathy, whilst at the same time he learns to respect you. I am quite sure that he will also listen to any new ideas with patience, and after a short time when he learns to trust them, they will become part of himself, when success will be attained.

In writing you this letter, Sir, I am doing so with the hope that it may catch the eye of someone who is willing and able to start such a work, not only for the sake of the miner but of India in general.

Start at the Root.

The Indian nation has come to such a stage when she must progress. She has been a child for many years, being content in having another nation to lead and guide her. She has, however, got to an age when she thinks she can govern herself, and as a child in the home grows to nature age when they think and act for themselves, so does a nation. One cannot, however, quickly throw off these parental bonds without seeking disaster. We must have that gradual evolution not with one class alone, but throughout the whole nation. What better start can there be then, than to start at the root—the man who does the manual labour, the one who goes into the mine, the one who works on the soil, the engineer, the millworker. Cleanse the root and the tree will grow, neglect the root and the tree will die. So it is with a nation, and the worker in the root of any nation. He is its true support, though hardly recognised, as he buried in his inferiority.

I appeal to those who have India at heart to help in such work, a work worthy of any man's calling.

This system will, I believe, assist India in rising to her own much faster than any har discussion in the Congress, and grumbling in public meetings of what India ought to have.

We must, if India is to advance, uplift the man who does the work, and for this I make great appeal.

One last word I would utter before I close. "It is not talk that makes a nation, but work."

P. S.—I may add that a child was burnt so severely in one of the Dhowarales connected to one of the collieries close by, that it die within a few hours. It had been left in th Dhowrah alone whilst its parent was dow the pit getting coal, and during this time the child in some way fell into the fire, being found later by a miner living in one of the other Dhowrahs.

THE HOUSING OF MILL OPERATIVES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The public of Bombay have doubtless read, with much interest, H. E. Sir George Lloyd's remarks on the housing problem, reported in the press as follows:—

"We are determined to take such steps now as will not merely palliate, but cure the evil. Our plans are all, I hope, on the very eve of sanction. We have to forsee and provide for a big supply of labour not existing in Bombay to-day."

These are splendid utterances and worthy of our able Governor, but might I suggest, that before building construction is started for the provision promised, plans be published in the papers as to the quality of the accommodation to be provided. If chawls, as heretofore, are to be provided for the housing of mill operatives, then the frequent exodus to their villages, so bitterly complained of by mill owners, must continue, dislocation of efficiency and strikes and unrest must also continue. Unless men can live under somewhat similar conditions as in their villages, they will always have a hankering to return to such village life. The immoral tendencies and effects, and the insanitary conditions too of "chawl life" are to obvious to need description, and any man who has interest in the best welfare of his wife and children, would naturally seize the first opportunity allowed him by his savings, to flee from such conditions.

Our ideas at present are far from correct. When an area is to be built upon, land is acquired, roads constructed, drainage provided, and everything done to form an ideal extension of the "City," and then the land is rented out to Capitalists on sums that not only bring in a fair return on the total outlay, but also a good income over and above that amount. The lessees, in turn have to make a good thing out of their investment, and naturally erect "chawls," which pay them best, and people huddle into them like sheep, and clear out of them and off to their villages at the first available opportunity. It is evident, therefore, that this past method of operation must be radically altered if contentment and continuity of service is to be secured.

This can be secured by adopting the conditions of village life as near as possible, that is, by allowing each family to have its own hut with a fence around, within which are a few plants, a few chikens, space for a cow or goat, a room with an "Otla" or sleeping out place and absolute privacy. The accompanying plan shows how this might be done, and if you could find space for it in your paper, I shall feel obliged.

(The plan is unsuitable for reproduction.—Editor "B. C.")

On an examination of this plan, it will be seen that the scheme is for one acre villages, each containing 40 small "holdings." Ground in large quantity could be secured by Government to the north of Bombay at about Rs. 8,000 per acre, which means Rs. 200 for each "holding." Add to this the cost of constructing a wall around and providing a latrine and a shoot in the rear, and the total cost is likely to be Rs. 690 in all, which at 5 per cent. Rs. 30 per annum, or Rs. 2-8 per month. Each tenant might then be allowed to build within his own area as may suit him best, provided it does not interfere with his neighbour's interests. Metalled roads need not be constructed as they will not in this case be necessary, and so this heavy expense will be saved.

Now, Sir, I believe the personal interest awakened by the erection of one's own abode, is likely to result in a permanent interest being taken in such locality, which will effectively remove the longing to return to one's distant village.

I believe there are citizens by the hundreds in Bombay, who would be willing to become Zamindars of such one acre villages, and to whom such Zamindari would create a new and happy interest in life. There is likely also to be a happy rivalry among the various Zamindars to see which of them can make their villagers the happiest of the lot. The working out of this proposal would result in a new era for the Bombay Mill Operatives, and in an absolute prevention of strikes and exoduses to their "country."

I trust these suggestions will receive due consideration. Water village pumps should be provided, say, two to a village, where the gup of the village would be discussed and their benefactors lauded and adored.

Now as to ready communication to their mills, this could be secured by running out cross country tram lines to convenient centres without making expensive roads. Thus new and extensive areas could be served without the usual heavy expenses for roads and drainage. Roads are not at all necessary for light passengers traffic. Country paths, as in villages, are all that are necessary.—Yours etc.

E. W. FRITCHLEY.

Bombay' March 10.

PRINCE OF WALES' TOUR IN INDIA.

APPOINTMENT OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 11.

The work connected with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India has been entrusted to the Political Department of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy has appointed an Advisory Committee to discuss the arrangements for the tour as a whole with the Political Secretary, and to advise in regard to ceremonies and functions at Delhi. The following have been selected to form the committee:—

PERSONNEL OF COMMITTEE.

The Maharaja of Gwalior, the Maharaja of Bikaneer, the Maharaja of Patiala, the Hon. Mr. Surandranath Banerjea, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha, the Hon. Major Malik Sir Umar Hayat Kan Tiwana, the Hon. Major-General Sir Sydney Crookshank, Major-General C. W. G. Richardson, Brig.-General H. A. Holdich, Brig.-General W. D. Waghorn, Hon. Mr. C. Barron, Mr H. T. Keeling, Mr. J. E. C. Jukes Lieut.-Col. R. Verney, Major J. Mackenzie and Brig.-General Wigram, Mr. G. F. De Montmorency is the Secretary of the Committee.

GUJARAT STRI KELAVNI MANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This Mandal has been started last year by the Gujarat Kelavni Mandal, which has been doing a good deal of work in various branches of education for the last four years Its chief object is to guide and promote th private attempts being made at different places in Gujarat in the direction of Secondary Education for girls suited to their special needs. With a view to achieve this en this Mandal has thought fit to affiliate the institutions working such experiments, to supe vise their teaching work and to hold examinations for the final standard.

The following institutions have already bee affiliated: Vanita Vishram Mahila Vidyalaya Ahmedabad, and Mahila Vidyalaya Surat. Affiliation of some other schools is expected.

The chief features of the curriculum frame by the Mandal are:—

1. Special importance to the study of domestic art and Science, Vernacular, Ancien History of India and present Administration.

2. Division of subjects into necessary an voluntary:—

Necessary:—Vernacular, English, Domestic Art and Science, and English and India History with Administration.

Voluntary:—Sanskrit, Mathematics, Hindi Geography, Needlework, Drawing and Theor and Practice of teaching.

3. Vernacular as the medium of Instructions.

The special features of the examinatio are:—

(1) Oral and Practical examination in English, Hindi, Needlework, Drawing, an Practice of teaching.

(2) Vernacular as the medium of examination.

(3) Holding of examinations twice a year.

(4) Exemptions to be given as follows:—

(a) In English (except oral) Sanskrit an Mathematics to the examination students w passed those subjects.

(b) The theory and practice of teachin (except teaching in English) to students wh passed the final examination of the Femal Training College.

(c) In certain subjects of Drawing to students who passed the final grade examinatio of the School of Art.

(d) The subjects which the candidates hav passed in the previous examination or exami nations held by the Mandal.

This examinations called "Shalant Parik sha" (School Leaving Examination). The examination will commence on the 21st 19 at Ahmedabad and other places to be notifie after the receipt of applicatons

Candidates not appearing through the affilia ed Institutions may appear privately. It manifest from the above that Matriculatio students desirous of appearing at this exami nation can very well do so after a short study of vernacular, Ancient History of India an Domestic Art and Science.

Candidates are required to send their appli cations with a fee of Re. 1 before 6.5.20.

Application forms, Syllabus and Rules the examination can be had from the under signed.

Prizes of Rs. 10 each will be awarded to successful candidates standing first and obtaining not less than 45 per cent. of marks in an of the following subjects:—

Subject	Donor
Gujarati	
Gujarati, Miss Needham, M.A., Principal	Maharani Girls' High School, Baroda.
Domestic Art and Science,	Mrs. Sharda Mehta, B.A.
English, Mr. Keshavprasad C. Desai, B.A.	LL.B., Mrs. Vidya Nilkanth, B.A.
Hindi, Sympathiser.	
History, Drawing Needlework, Gujarat Stree	Kelavni Mandal.
Sanskrit, Pedagogy, Gujarat Stree Kelavn	Mandal.

Yours, etc.,

SHARADA MEHTA,

Honarary Secretary.

Social Reform Hall,
Bhadra, Ahmedabad,
March, 8.

OLYMPIC GAMES AND INDIA

URGENT NEED FOR FUNDS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am receiving comunications fro European officers of the Indian and British Army as well as from Anglo-Indians makin enquiries as to whether they are eligible represent at the next Olympic Games. Thi is the first time that India is taking part in these International Games and we have no precedent to fall upon. The rules laid dow by the International Olympic Committee rea as follows:—

"Only Natives or naturalised subjects of nation of any of these states which constitute the Nation are qualified to represent the said nation at the Olympic Games."

Really speaking clean sport and sportsman ship have no bounds such as caste, creed nationality etc., as in them are found the real germs of universal brotherhood and true friendship. What the Vedant Philosophy tells the old learned people, and what th Bhagwat-Dharma as illustrated by the well-known Pandharpur and other similar fairs impresses on the illiterate but devoted masses the play fields teach through sports to our boys and girls in a more practical way. Bu there are the rules to be followed and we mus abide by them. The decision about eligibility in individual cases will rest with a special committee that is under formation, but I shall be glad if you or your correspondents will express their views on the question with view to enable the Committee to come to proper decision in every case.

It may not be out of the place to add here that the number of Athletes that we can send from here is limited by the funds at our disposal. We have fairly succeeded in rousing the masses so far as Maharashtra is concerned and it will take some time before we are abl similiar to awaken the other parts of India It is very touching to see our villagers makin enquiries about the membership of the Asso ciation and sending small sums of rupee on each by money order with a request to enlis their names as members without waiting fo the completion of proper forms. They ar even keen on taking part in sports to defen the name of their motherland. Publicatio of the telegram from the Secretary of State has given a fresh impetus during the last fe days and the question now before us is how we can fairly meet the enthusiasm created. The poor and middle-class people are evidently not in a position to raise the required funds at such short notice and unless the Government and the rich people and Princes of our country come forward at this critical moment to give India a fair and reasonable start this year, other nations have already got a start of decade or more—we shall have to wait till the games of 1924, and during this period we shall be in a position steadily to collect our resources and stand on our own legs. If such contingency arises—I do not think it will—we shall have very reluctantly to ask our poo countrymen to wait for four years more which after all, is not a long period in the history of a Nation. The present indifference so far in respect of this matter of our moneyed class in general—though we are proud to record notable exceptions like Sir Dorab Tata and his Highness the Nawabsaheb of Cambay—leads me to place the real facts before the public before it is too late. I trust that we shall be saved from disappointment even so far as th games of 1920 are concerned.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BHAGVAT,
General Secretary,
Indian Olympic Association.

(Continued from Column 6.)

And all the industrious band of helpers who made so briliant a success of the Children's Welfare Exhibition and Feto last week, must now be strongly confirmed in their faith in the sincere public spiritedness of the general public in Bombay. There was no mistaking the generous enthusiasm shown on all hands, and there should be no doubt now about the character of the launch to be given to Children's Welfare work in Bombay. Obviously, Bombay means to give a lead to all-India in the matter of this all-important work which goes so directly to the roots of Reform. I hope there will be no relaxation of effort. It is a matter affecting the whole future of the Presidency. There will be excitement next month over the drawing of the great Pearl Necklace Lottery, and I am told the actual market value of the prizes is well over two lakhs, so it is worth while to hold a good few tickets. I mean to get hold of a few more, myself, while they are still available, and if one of the first prizes falls to me. I will endeavour to pass on to readers of this column, some of the pleasurable sensations of being a big winner!

NORTHWARD—HO!

The amount of development work now in progress in the northern part of the Island is distinctly cheering, and one hopes that a really big impetus will be given to it when the Government's housing and expansion programme is made public, which, I am told will be very soon now. My informant says the programme is as fine and thorough a piece of work as has ever been put forward officially in Bombay, and, in view of the deep interest shown in this matter by our energetic Governor, and the masterly grip of the subject shown in his speeches. I think this is probably correct. But I do not quite see why an hour need be wasted by a builder in waiting for Government's programme; nor yet why anyone should want to spend a fortune over acquiring bricks and mortar and severely cramped sites within the Fort, when the northern suburbs lie open before them. Train and tram and motor car between them make short work of the distance, and the lands now being opened up are extremely attractive in many ways.

By the way, the enterprising businessman who first starts running motor charabancs, or ordinary motor cars, on the principle of reasonable fixed fares per head, and picking up passengers as these offer, between the north of the Island and Apollo Bunder, will probably find he has struck quite a rich coin.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

LIVING PICTURES OF INDIA AT WAR.

BOMBAY SPREADS NORTHWARD.

(BY AN ONLOOKER.)

It is interesting to note that we are about to receive a visit here in Bombay from that redoubtable lecturer and cinema specialist, Dr. H. D. Girdwood, who recently opened his Indian lecture tour with great eclat at Delhi, in the presence of the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, and some of the most distinguished audiences ever gathered together in India. All the leading Indian residents, the European community, the students, school-children, and Indian and British troops attended these remarkable cinema lectures in Delhi, and, so it is reported, filled the theatre there from day to day as it has never been filled before.

Similar reports are to hand regarding Dr. Girdwood's reception in Lucknow, and these facts seem rather to discount the frequently heard statement that no further interest is felt in the happenings of the great War; for the War, the actual fighting and particularly, the actual fighting done by the troops sent from this country, is Dr. Girdwood's theme. Of course, it has to be remembered that nothing quite like this has been seen or heard in India before. To attend one of these lectures is really next-door, as an experience, to having taken actual part in the fighting between the troops from India, and the allegedly invincible but now completely shattered forces of the ex-Kaiser's vast army: the biggest, most complete fighting machine the world has ever seen; the machine designed to give to its master the over-lordship of Europe and the dictatorship of the world.

FACING DEATH FOR PICTURES.

This most formidable engine of destruction has now ceased to threaten civilization, as we hope for ever; and in its removal the units despatched from the Indian Empire played a part worthy of their fine traditions. Everyone in India heard something of the doings of their champions and defenders—part of Germany's aim, as we now know, was the conquest of India—but comparatively few saw anything of the War. Dr. Girdwood saw a good deal of it, and was the first to be permitted by the War Office to obtain living records of what he saw. He is described as "the man who faced death to get the pictures." Well, the pictures are his reward. For they are moving, living representations of the actual fighting in the greatest conflict the world has known; and his own remarkable enterprise, no less than his lavish expenditure of his own private means, has enabled him to pass on these pictures, with his own vivid descriptions from first-hand experience—not to a few here and there, but literally to many millions of home-staying folk in Europe, in America, and now in India.

It is no great wonder then, that he can fill Indian theatres to overflowing, and it is safe to say that Bombay will not be behindhand in availing itself of the opportunity he offers us—alike those of us who have never been under fire, and those who did see something for themselves of the epic struggle recorded in Dr. Girdwood's unique films.

A GREAT SHOW.

Next Saturday March 20th, at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, Dr. Girdwood will make his bow to Bombay, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor, and the leading representatives of every department of Bombay's many-sided life. His Excellency's band will perform, and "everybody who is anybody" will be there. The house will be very crowded, it is said, so there is likely to be disappointment in store for those who have neglected to obtain tickets. The lectures are to be given daily for a week, but apparently there is no likelihood of any vacant seats being found, so tickets should be obtained without delay.

Dr. Girdwood, it seems, is very much what is called a "sportsman." In France and Flanders he was deeply impressed by the character and quality of India's part in the War, and, knowing India as he did, he determined that the Indian troops should benefit to the utmost by any use he could make of the wonderful pictures he obtained. So it is that every rupee he can gather in, during the course of his Indian lecture tour, goes direct and intact to the Indian Relief Fund, for the benefit of Indian soldiers and their families. Dr. Girdwood pays all his own expenses out of his own pocket, and asks for generous donations to the patriotic Indian cause for which he is working, under the personal patronage of the Viceroy and the Governors and the Lieut.-Governors of India.

Thus these "With the Empire's Fighters" cinema lectures may be said very notably to serve three ends:—

1. Entertainment.
2. Education.
3. Material aid and help for all Indian troops and their families.

And, this being so, it is hardly necessary to express the sincere hope that everyone who possibly can will attend, and that both those who can attend and those who for any reason cannot, will help on the good work by enabling others to attend, by selling tickets, and by sending subscriptions which, I am informed, will be duly acknowledged in the Press. I hear that an influential committee of leading Bombay residents is at work in the matter, and that His Excellency's Government, like the Government of India, is cordially behind Dr. Girdwood's efforts. A good way of helping would be to arrange (as has been done elsewhere) for the attendance of all the senior class pupils in the schools.

THE KIDDIES—GOD BLESS' EM!

Her Excellency, the Hon. Lady Lloyd,

(Continued in Column 5.)

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1 oz. phial Eucalyptus oil	0	5	0
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1 oz. Lavender water phials nice scent	0	8	0
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3½ oz. Lavender water phials with cork screw	1	6	0
1 oz. phial Royal Cologne small	01	0	0
2 oz. phial Royal Cologne medium	1	2	0
4 oz. phial Royal Cologne large	1	12	0
1 oz. phial Essence Lemon for flavouring	0	0	0
2 oz. phials Essence Lemon large	1	0	0
Liquid face powder assorted in fancy bottles	1	0	0
His Majesty's face powder in bound paste board boxes round	0	4	0
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Cascara tablets grains 3 purigative	0	8	0
Cascara Sagrade Liquide	0	12	0
Essence of various kinds	0	8	0
Grocers pine tar	0	12	0
White Hazel snow like Razeline	0	10	0
Crisana tooth paste	0	12	0
Formalin throat tablets excellents for coughs	1	0	0
Violet powder small in nice tins	0	6	0
Violet powder large in nice tins	0	8	0
small Lanoline in Vacaum tubes	0	4	0
Medium Lanoline in Vacum tubes	0	8	0
Large Lanoline in Vacaum tubes	0	12	0
Large Sercsol Like Lysol	0	14	0
Small Sercsol (disinfectant)	0	8	0

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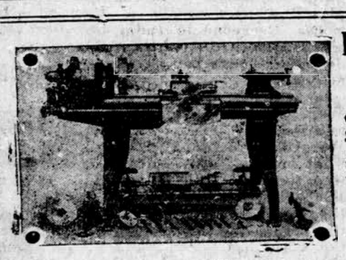

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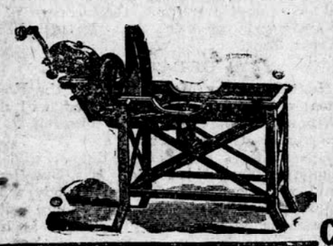

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MOUNT MARY'S ORPHANAGE, BANDRA.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The Mother Superior of Mount Mary's Convent, Bandra, begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the following sums received last September in response to an appeal in favour of the Mount Mary's Orphanage.

Mr. Patel Mahamad Walli; Mr. Shett Haji Sahur Gani, (through Mr. John Sequeira), Rs. 500; Mr. Shett Devkaran Mulji, through the same), Rs. 100; Prince Vijaidesjee, Heir Apparent of Dharampore, Rs. 100; through Miss Ruby Tellis, Bombay, Rs. 100; Mrs. Dr. L. Godinho, Bombay, Rs. 50; Fortuguese Vice-Consul; Mr. A. Sequeira, Kathiawar, Mrs. Dracott, Simla, Rs. 25, each; A. D. Stephanos, Esq., Ralli Brothers, Bombay; Mrs. D'Sousa Castellino, Poona, Rs. 20 each; Mr. M. da Cunha, Bombay, Rs. 15; Mrs. D'Cunha, Bombay; Mr. Valladares, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fry, Bandra Rs. 10 each.

Besides these the Rev. Mother thanks all the others who contirbuted smaller sums according to their means; those who did not send in their names; and those who rendered valuable help towards the Luck Bag of last September in aid of the Orphanage.

FOR ORPHANS.

In spite of the generosity of the benefactors of the Orphanage, the dearness of living and the over increasing number of applicants cause the Mother Superior of Mount Mary's Convent, Bandra, to confidently appeal to the generous public for any gifts in money or articles which may help towards the housing, feeding and clothing of the orphan girls and babies. She begs of those who wish to dispose of old clothes, linen, etc., to kindly send them to the Orphanage, or, if that be not possible, to let her know their address so that the Sisters may go or send for them. She also intends going about in Bombay calling on offices and shops for old or not required goods or articles of any description which may be worth carrying to Bandra. The Mother Superior appeals to the public to kindly assist her to meet the crying need of providing for helpless orphans. She also begs to observe that remittances meant for the Convent but addressed to the Chapel will favour the Chapel but will not benefit, in the least, the poor orphan girls or the Sisters. The Chapel and the Convent are institutions altogether different.

"JUNAGADH ADMINISTRATION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the two letters appearing under the signature of Mr. Laxmidas Javjee Tairsey in your issue of the 25th February and the 5th instant under the heading of "Junagadh Administration," it is rather curious to know how Mr. Laxmidas, a staunch Home Ruler, has come as a Daniel to the help of Junagadh Administration which is a form of autocracy. Whatever may be the reasun, one feels amazed at the manner in which the cause is supported by the writer. In the first place Mr. Laxmidas has no connection with the Junagadh State, secondly, he does not appear to know anything of the Junagadh Administration, yet Mr. Laxmidas, while enjoying the cool breezes of the Moti Bag seems to have made up his mind to dabble into Junagadh politics and to do his bit for the Junagadh Administration, by furnishing it with a certificate. Certificates are not usually given unasked and any one might take such an artificial certificate at its real value. But while giving a certificate to the Junagadh Administration Mr. Laxmidas has taken into his head to condemn the whole Nagar community. The cause of this is not known. The second letter of Mr. Laxmidas, though it headed by "Junagadh Administration" is more or less a word fight between Mr. Laxmidas and Mr. Nanavaty, which culminates in an "argumentum ad hominum" in the abuse of the Nagar community "that the term Nagar is proverbial for State chicanery and is it not the elder brother of the word Machievilli!" The writer, of course, is convinced that it is, though admittedly he does not know much of the history of the Nagars. Is it then fair on the part of Mr. Laxmidas to have gone the length of condemning the whole community with a single stroke of the pen? Does Mr. Laxmidas know that it is a fallacy to make a universal or even general proposition, stigmatizing a whole caste, race or nation?

The Nagar community, like the Parsi community has spread all over India, and the Nagar speaks the different languages used in the province where he is located. Similarly he has adapted himself to the circumstances prevailing in the different districts. It is evident that the members of such a wide spread community cannot be all of the same mark and to give them at one's pleasure, a single mark is simply against common sense and the ordinary canons of logic. But apart from that let us assume for a moment that Mr. Tairsee is referring to the Nagars of Junagadh State. First of all Mr. Tairsee has no knowledge about the history of the Nagars as he admits his ignorance of the various authorities referred to by Mr. Nanavaty. Does Mr. Tairsee know that the history of the Junagadh State, i.e., the history of the Babi rulers is intimately intervened with the history of the Nagars of that State and that it is not exaggeration to say that the history of the Nagars of Junagadh State is the history of the Babi rulers of that State. Has Mr. Tairsee studied that history? If he has not it would be to his benefit to do so.

Mr. Laxmidas refers to the "Port of Veraval," "Better roads" Rolling stock" as showing the progress of Junagadh, and lastly the much made of "Moti Bag." Are administrations to be judged by the possession of the aforesaid things? Are these the activities referred to? Are these criteria for the excellence of the Junagadh Administration? Surely Mr. Laxmidas must know that administrations are not judged by the construction of big roads and big wells or Bags or rolling stock or rolling stones. Any administration with the big purse of the Junagadh State could easily achieve the object. But the real test is, what is the average happiness and prosperity of the subjects of the State administered? If Mr. Laxmidas keeps this standard in his mind even now, he might withdraw his certificate so glibly given. Does Mr. Luxmidas know the persecution and harassment of the rayats by the petty Revenue clerks to whose mercy they have consigned? Has Mr. Luxmidas taken the villager in his confidence and got a confession of his grievances from him? Does Mr. Luxmidas know that State property not of a wasting character is sold or exchanged at pleasure, without any reason? Does Mr. Laxmidas know about the disposal of the Jewellery of the Junagadh State? Does Mr. Laxmidas know about the mismanagement in the Railway Administration whereby six more precious working hours have to be spent for journey to Bombay than in the pre-administration times! which means daily waste of public time! Does Mr. Luxmidas know that the prices of foodstuffs in Junagadh compare unfavourably with those in other States? Does Mr. Luxmidas know about the rotten state of Junagadh Municipality and about the extremely unhealthy water supplied to the public? If Mr. Laxmidas knew about all these things and many more, he would not give his own certificate. Mr. Laxmidas must at any rate know that open and independent criticism of an Administration is welcome for its beneficial effect in view of the dumb voiceless and slavish habits of the subjects of most of the Kathiawad States and his attempt to strike at its root without caring to know what he is doing is highly regrettable.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. VASAVADA.

Bombay, March, 14.

WOMEN FRANCHISE.

MRS. TATA'S APPEAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring the following to your notice, and I hope it will receive your kind consideration.

When the franchise rules are being framed under the Reform Act I hope you will see that the qualified women are included in the rules. Many memebrs of Parliament and the Women's Associations are anxious to see how the members of the Indian Legislative Councils are going to treat the question of Women's franchise, and even if the women of one Province are included in the rules from the beginning, it will be a start in the right direction.

I hope this will receive your favourable attention, and that you will bring the matter before your colleagues.—Yours, etc.

HERABAI A. TATA.

16, Tavistock Square,
London, W. C. 1.
February 13.

CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION AND VACCINATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have been informed that a Children' Welfare Exhibition is to be held at the Town Hall, Bombay, during the first week in March.

Many matters of supreme importance to the welfare of children are to be dealt with at this Exhibition, but I regret to notice that advocacy of vaccination forms one of the items in the chronicle of booths to be arranged. This is very deplorable. Every English doctor knows that vaccination is a deeply controversial subject, and that a very large number of doctors have expressed themselves as utterly opposed to the practice. It is also well-known that Indian mothers dislike vaccination very much and some of them are learing that English mothers are not obliged have their children operated on in this manner. Why then should an Exhibition designed to forward the cause of hygiene in India be damaged by support of vaccination? Those who know that vaccination is harmful and useless will ask whether the arguments in support of the other parts of the Exhibition are equally baseless. Moreover, you may banish flies, feed children properly, given them senitary homes, and do everything possible to keep them in health, but you will fail you insist on poisoning their blood with foul matter from the sore on a calf.—Yours, etc.,

L. LOAT,
Secretary, National Anti-Vaccination League.

25, Denison House,
Vauxhall Bridge Road,
S. W. 1.
February, 13th, 1920.

THE BABY SHOW.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to point out that in connection with the results of the Baby Show of European children held at the Children's Welfar Exhibition on Tuesday last and published to-day's issue of your paper, there appears to be some mistake as regards to the winner of the Second Prize, in class 3 which was awarded to Baby George Macdonald of 34 Sethna Villa, Worli, and would thank you to publish this correction in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

G. HYNM.

Ripon Building,
Fergusson Road, Parel,
Bombay March, 10.

10TH HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN.

The tenth session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will be held at Patna on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April next during the Easter Holidays, under the presidentship of Rai Bahadur Bishnu Dutt Shukul. According to Rule 51 of the Sammelan, all the Associations (affliated to the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan) Nagari Pracharini Subhas and other Hindi Institutions (possessing a minimum number of 15 members) should now hasten to elect their delegates and send their names to the Secretary, Reception Committee by the 20th instant, at the latest so that proper arrangements for their boarding and lodging may be made..

Hindi loving public also, at places where there is no such Institution may elect their delegates in a meeting convened for the purpose and attended by not less than 15 gentlemen. The delegation fee is Rs. 3 only.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Calcutta Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indians convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta was held on the 12th afternoon in the Town Hall to protest against the exorbitant rents levied by the landlords of Calcutta and against the report of the Rents Enquiry Committee. The proposed Rent Bill was welcomed. Kumar Manindra Chandra Sinha presided.

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Mother! If your Child's Tongue is Coated.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

A laxative to-day saves a bilious child to-morrow. Children simply will not take the time from play to empty their bowels, which become clogged up with waste; then the liver grows sluggish, and the stomach is disordered.

Look at the tongue, Mother! If coated, or your child is listless, cross, feverish, with tainted breath, restless, doesn't eat heartily, or has a cold, sore throat, or any other children's ailment, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," then don't worry, because it is a perfectly harmless dose, and in a few hours all this constipation-poison, sour bile and fermenting waste-matter will gently move out of the bowels, and you will have a healthy, playful child again. A thorough "inside cleansing" is oft times all that is necessary. It should be the first treatment given in any sickness.

Beware of substitute fig syrups. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle.

CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS

NATURE'S PLEASANT LAXATIVE.

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

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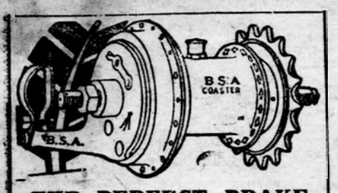

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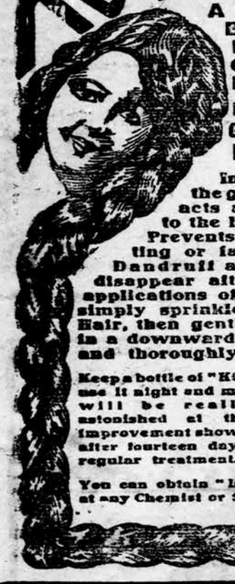

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152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

FRONTIER CAMPAIGN.

HOW AFGHAN-TRIBAL COMPACT WAS PREVENTED.

C.-IN-C'S DESPATCH.

The following are further excerpts from the Commander-in-Chief's Despatch on the Frontier Operations:—

The operations which followed fall naturally under three heads, viz., those of the North-West Frontier Force, the Waziristan force, and the Baluchistan Force, respectively, and I propose to deal with them in three separate narratives. The chief features of the operations, viewed as whole, can be summarised as follows. Our main effort was directed to the Khaibar front, with Dakka as the first objective. After defeating the Afghan covering troops in the vicinity of Landi Khana, our troops occupied Dakka on May 13th, i.s., within eight days of mobilisation being ordered; and, following a successful action on May 17th the Afghan main army dispersed and, for the time being, practically ceased to exist as an organised force. A pause was now necessary for the purpose of accumulating supplies preparatory to a further advance. All arrangements for the advance had been completed and the troops were ready to move when the Amir's request for negotiations rendered any further forward movement politically inexpedient. On the Waziristan front, we were prepared, as explained above, to evacuate certain positions with the object of reducing detachments, avoiding embarrassing commitments, and concentrating as large a force as possible at the decisive point. The evacuation became necessary and was carried out under arrangements concerted between General Sir A. A. Barrett and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. Suitable dispositions were made to meet the situation thus created. On the Baluchistan front, the only operation of importance was the attack and capture of Fort Spin Baldak. The close proximity of this fort to the Baluchistan border was a threat to our position at Chaman and it served as a screen behind which the enemy could concentrate preparatory to an attack on Chaman itself, or against the flank of our position at Begra. It was accordingly carried by assault on May 27th.

During the course of the war our troops were engaged on a front extending along the whole length of the Afghan frontier from Chitral on the north-east to Seistan on the south-west, a total distance of about 1,000 miles; indeed, the fighting front may be said to have extended still further, for our line of communication defence troops on the 300 miles of road between Robat and Rui Khaf were kept constantly on their guard against raids from across the border, and were at one time directly threatened by a small Afghan force which was detached from Herat towards the Persian frontier. Never before have simultaneous operations been undertaken on the frontier of India which have covered so wide an extent of front.

There are other important points of difference between this and previous campaigns on the Indian frontier. In the first and second Afghan wars and in the Tirah campaign, the initiative lay with the Government of India; India was enjoying internal tranquility, and the Government was able to mature its plans and move in its own time during the cool season of the year. On the present occasion, Afghanistan was the aggressor, certain districts of internal India were still under martial law, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Peshawar. In 1878 and 1897 eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khaibar and into Tirah respectively; in 1919, two weeks only elapsed between the receipt of information of the impending Afghan attack and the disposal of the main Afghan army on the Jalalabad plain and within four weeks Amir Amanullah had sued for an armistice. The promptitude of this advance through the Khaibar and the consequent menace to Jalalabad, prevented an Afghan-tribal combination against us, and saved India the long and costly war which would have resulted from the loss of the Khaibar.

DEFECTION OF TRIBAL MILITIAS.

Two other features of the campaign may be mentioned as exercising an appreciable influence on the course of the operations. The first is the failure of the system of tribal militias. With certain notable exceptions (which are referred to in their place) the outbreak of war was followed almost immediated by wholesale desertions from militia units, necessitating the complete disbandment of one and the reduction of others to a small fraction of their proper establishment. The defection of these units at a time when the Field Army was concentrating in rear of them constituted a grave danger and this danger is one which, in my opinion, we cannot afford to accept in the future.

The other feature to which I refer is the great disadvantage from which the troops suffered as the result of the political situation. From the granting of the armistice at the beginning of June to the signing of peace on August the 8th, the Amir failed to exercise complete control over his own tribesmen and the agents whom he had deputed to raise the tribes within the British border. Consequently, throughout this period, the whole lengh of the frontier was threatened and constant raiding occurred.

The formations at my disposal at the outbreak of war, (excluding units allotted to area defence), comprised two divisions and two cavalry brigades on the Khaibar line, one brigade in the Kohat-Kurram area, two brigades in Waziristan, and one division and one cavalry brigade on the Baluchistan front, with one division, one cavalry brigade and two mixed brigades in central reserve. During the course of the operations, seven additional brigades and one cavalry brigade were formed, increasing the total force employed at the signing of peace to the equivalent of about seven divisions and four cavalry brigades, with one cavalry and five infantry brigades in reserve.

APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

In conclusion Gen. Monro writes:—

It now only remains for me to express my appreciation of the manner in which commanders, staffs, troops and administrative services faced and overcame the difficulties of this campaign. The enemy rarely gave the troops an opportunity of meeting him in open fight, but when he did so, our superior discipline, training and leadership enabled us to overcome opposition with much ease I have already referred to the fine military spirit in which the troops accepted the burden of tais campaign; this spirit was fully maintained in the field, and all ranks, British and Indian, showed themselves to be animated by that determination to close with the enemy which is the surest guarantee of success. No greater testimony of this spirit could be adduced than the cheerfulness with which all ranks endured the trying climatic conditions prevailing and the discomforts inevitable in the opening stages of a campaign. The lot of the troops and administrative personnel detailed to posts on the lines of communication was a particularly hard one, for communications with the frontier pass through a belt of country possession a climate of exceptional severity and scanty facilities for providing comfort or recreation. Nevertheless, this spirit of cheerfulness was nowhere more in evidence than among these posts.

The work of the Royal Air Force under the direction of Brigadier-General N. D. K. McEwan, C.M.G.; D.S.O.; was carried out under peculiarly difficult and dangerous conditions. The machines could only be used during the heat of the day at considerable risk but pilots and observers unhesitatingly answered every call made upon them and rendered invaluable service throughout. The same may be said of the workshops personnel who laboured untiringly under most trying climatic conditions.

After referring in appreciative terms to the services of the Machine Gun Corps Signal Service, Engineering, Works, Veterinary Remounts Ordnance, Supply and Transport and Medical Services and of the Nursing Sisters and Red Cross Association and after thanking the Railway Administration throughout India, the Hon. Sir A. H. Grant, the Hon. Mr. Denys Bray, the Hon. Sir George Roos-Keppel, and the Hon. Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs., General Munro writes:—

"I desire also to express my gratitude and appreciation of the assistance, which the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have generally rendered in his emergency. It will be remembered that before the close of the Great War, the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars offered their Imperial Service Troops for incorporation in the Indian Army, and that five other Darbars, namely, Bikanir, Dholpur, Dodhpur, Kolhapur and Patiala, agreed to the formation in their States of new battalions of the Indian Army. The units thus incorporated in the Indian Army were retransferred to the Darbars on the conclusion of the Great War and the newly raised regiments were disbanded; but on the outbreak of war on the frontier, every Darbar possessing Imperial Service Troops once more placed them at the disposal of the Government of India, notwithstanding that many of these units had only just returned from active service overseas. Contingents of cavalry, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners and transport from nineteen States were employed either with the Field Army or on garrison duty. Many offers of personal services were also received, and appointments on the staff in the field were held by the Rulers of Patiala, Dholpur, Rutlam, and Baria, the two brothers of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the two sons of the Nawab of Loharu. Many offers of motor cars, camels and money were also received and accepted.

"I further wish to express my grateful thanks to the Nepal Government for their generous assistance and co-operation. In spite of serious climatic difficulties His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal again sent to our aid a contingent of Nepalese troops accompanied by two general sof the Nepalese army. The two battalions forming the contingent were a welcome addition to our resources."

Finally, Gen. Monro, expresses his high appreciation of the services rendered by the three Force Commanders, Gen. Sir A. A. Barrett, Lt.-Gen. R. Wapshare, and Major-Gen. S. H. Climo.

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5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer, it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th % on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

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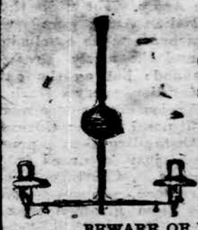

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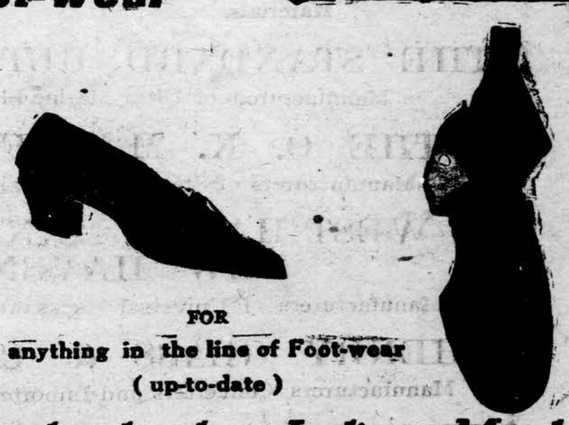

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